The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6059.—VOL. XXXVIII.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1857. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd October, at Bimbie, district of Bligh, the wife of Thomas Angus, of a daughter.

On the 5th instant, the wife of George Kenyon, law stationer, of a son.

On Thursday, November 5, at Devonshire-terrace, William-street, Mrs. Maxey, of a daughter.

On Thursday, the 5th instant, at her residence, Potts' Point, Mrs. John Solomons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd instant, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Katharine Taylor, of Limerick, Ireland, to John Lyones, late of Woolwich, England.

DEATHS.

On the 4th instant, at his brother's residence, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, after a long and painful illness, Richard Thomas, fourth son of John Neale, Esq., Parramatta, in his thirty-first year.

On the 4th instant, at the residence of its parents, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo, of convulsions, John Walmesley, only son of Mr. Henry Martyn, age 12 months and 3 weeks.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH DAILY, from Phoenix Wharf, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; from Woolloomooloo at 10.30 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. sharp; returning from Manly at 12 (noon), and 5 p.m.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The HUNTER, for MORPETH, TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
November 6, H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11.
LONDON, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 9.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 18th November, at 9 p.m.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY, 16th November, at 11 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAMER to BATEMAN'S BAY, calling at ULLADULLA.—The NORA CREINA, steamer, will leave Sydney for the CLYDE RIVER, on SATURDAY MORNING next, the 7th November, at 9 o'clock, affording a favourable opportunity to passengers desirous of proceeding to Braidwood or the Southern districts.
Phoenix Wharf.

STEAM to MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY.—The WILLIAM the FOURTH will make her next trip on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, calling at ULLADULLA and BROULEE; returning on the following Tuesday.
Phoenix Wharf, 6th November.

STEAM to PORT MACQUARIE.—The WILLIAM IV., THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, calling at NEWCASTLE, and returning on the following TUESDAY. ☞ No goods received after 6 o'clock.
Phoenix Wharf, November 6.

IN CONSEQUENCE of extended repairs to the R.M.S.S. EUROPEAN, the steamship CITY OF SYDNEY, R. T. MOODIE, commander, will be despatched (with her Majesty's mails) for SUEZ, calling at intermediate ports, on the 11th November, at noon precisely.
For plans of cabin, rates of passage, and freight on gold, specie, &c., and all other information apply at the Company's office, 1, Margaret-street. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
HUGH LARMOUR, Manager.
E. and A.R.M. Co.'s office, October 31.

FOR MORPETH, the CAROLINE. For freight apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Market Wharf.

FOR the MANNING RIVER, with despatch.—The schooner ARCHITECT, M'DERMOTT, master. For freight or passage apply on board, Circular Quay.

CAROLINE, for MORETON BAY.—All cargo must be shipped by THIS EVENING, as the vessel will positively sail TO-MORROW MORNING.
HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The schooner CAMILLA, THIS DAY. Apply at Commercial Wharf.

FOR PORT CURTIS Direct.—The COQUETTE is now loading at Grafton Wharf, and will sail in a few days.
MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG.—The regular trader, VANQUISH, SCOTT, master, now loading at R. Towns and Co.'s Wharf, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The clipper barque, TARBET CASTLE, W. MORRISON, commander, has room for a few tons of light freight, if engaged at once.
For freight or cabin passages, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The well known Baltimore clipper schooner EMILY JANE, 146 tons, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Campbell's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine brigantine MARGARET RUSSELL, MITCHELL, master, is now loading at Bott's Wharf, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, has only room for a few tons; for which, or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The remarkably fast clipper barque DUNEDIN, H. E. WALKER, master. This fine vessel is now fast loading, at the Bethel Wharf, and having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail about 10th instant.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled cabin and steerage accommodations, apply on board, to W. SPEER; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular trader.—The fine A1 clipper barque FAVOURITE, 280 tons burthen, E. BOND, master, will be ready to receive cargo on Monday, 9th instant, and, having a great portion of cargo engaged, will meet with despatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master, on board; or to F. and G. KORFF, Church-hill.

FIRST VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—For Passengers Only.—The JAMES GIBSON, MENNIE, master, will sail on SATURDAY. Shippers are requested to send in bills of lading and pass entries on FRIDAY. Passengers to embark on SATURDAY.
For passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR WELLINGTON, touching at NELSON to land passengers.—A regular trader. To sail on TUESDAY next.—The fine fast-sailing brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, has room for a few tons light freight, and will clear at the Custom House on MONDAY and sail on TUESDAY MORNING. Passengers for the Gold Fields are requested to inspect her very superior cabin and intermediate accommodations.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The regular packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, T. T. BROWN, commander, will be despatched for the above port on TUESDAY next. Shippers are requested to send down their goods at once, and passengers to engage passages without delay.
For freight or passage apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf.

VIXEN, Captain BENNETT, for LAUNCESTON, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. All shipments must be closed, ENTRIES passed, bills of lading sent in for signature, and passages engaged by noon.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND and OTAGO.—To follow the GAZELLE.—The fine A1 clipper brig GIL BLAS, Captain NICOL, is now loading at the Commercial Wharf, and will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The brig FANNY, 211 tons register, Captain MILES, is now loading for the above port.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

TO SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS for SHANGHAI. The fine new teak built A1 ship THRACIAN, 600 tons, J. R. LUCKES, commander, has a full poop, and excellent accommodation for passengers.
Apply on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid passenger ship LA HOGUE, JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., commander, will sail first week in January; and from her superior accommodations and character in the trade, offers a most desirable opportunity for passengers.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—To Passengers and Wool Shippers.—The well-known A1 clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 800 tons, JAMES ROSS, commander, has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail positively on 10th November. Has very good cabin accommodation.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid passenger ship LA HOGUE, 1300 tons, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, will be despatched first week in January, and, from her superior accommodations and character in the trade, offers a most desirable opportunity for passengers.
Plans of cabins and all particulars on application to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—To Passengers and Shippers.—To sail on the 10th December.—The splendid A1 clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 1200 tons, S. M'BEATH, commander, will sail as above. Intending passengers will do well to inspect her splendid accommodation.
Plans of cabins can be seen, and all particulars learnt, on application to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

BLACK BALL LINE of BRITISH and AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—From MELBOURNE, for LIVERPOOL, to sail 25th instant, the celebrated clipper ship DONALD MACKAY, 2636 tons register, J. MUNDLE, commander.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Saloon (including bedding, &c.) ...	£65
Fore saloon (ditto)	45
Second cabin	35
Intermediate	25
Steerage	20

For plan of cabins and further information apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

BLACK BALL LINE of BRITISH and AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—From MELBOURNE, for LONDON direct, to sail 12th instant, the celebrated clipper ship OLIVER LANG, 1440 tons register, R. OSBORNE, commander.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Saloon (including bedding, &c.) ...	£65
Fore saloon (ditto)	45
Second cabin	35
Intermediate	£25 and 20

For passage, &c., apply immediately to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

BARQUEANN, from LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS and claims against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, or they will not be recognised. L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

EX VIMEIRA, from LONDON.—The parties to whom the undermentioned packages belong will oblige by having them removed from the stores of the undersigned at once.
Marked Samuel Jeffrey, 1 case
Ditto Alfred Strange, 1 cask.
BENJAMIN BUCHANAN and CO., 21, Macquarie-place.

STEAMER for SALE.—For SALE, by private contract, the very fast, favourite, and powerful paddle-wheel steamer PRINCE ALBERT, of 192 tons register, and 100 horse-power. This vessel has long been very well and favourably known in the Geelong trade, for which she is admirably adapted, not only on account of her speed, but also from her light draught of water.
The Prince Albert was built at Greenock in 1852, and she is most faithfully put together. Her length over-all is 140 feet; her draught of water, with all her coals and 80 tons of cargo, does not exceed six feet. She is fitted with a pair steeple engines, made by her builders the celebrated Messrs. Smith and Rogers. Her deck accommodation is very spacious, and that for passengers is not to be surpassed.
The regularity of her trips to and from Geelong is the best guarantee of the stanchness of this steamer, and her great power and light draught of water, render her perhaps one of the most suitable and safe vessels in the colonies for bar harbours subject to rollers.
The vessel is at present lying near the Falls; in a few days she will be hauled up on Mr. Chessell's slip, for a thorough over-haul both of hull, boilers, and machinery; and she can be inspected when on the slip.
Persons desirous of securing this boat may have further particulars, and every information respecting her, by applying to GEORGE WARD COLE, Melbourne; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf, Sydney.

SHIP CRYSTAL PALACE.—For FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine clipper ship CRYSTAL PALACE, 653 tons register, B. F. SIMMONS, commander. Apply to Captain SIMMONS, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, 39, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the fine, fast-sailing Hambro' barque ALSTER, Captain PIENING, 366 tons register, just now landing her cargo of sugar, &c., at Campbell's Wharf, in the best condition. Apply to the Captain, on board, or to KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

FOR SALE, the schooner TOMMY, built at Hobart Town, by Mr. John Watson, entirely of seasoned blue gum, coppered and copper fastened, was finished and fitted out in November, 1856. She is 60 tons register, has carried 80 tons weight, 130 tons measurement; is amply found in everything, as will be seen by reference to her inventory. She is a very handsome schooner, a good and easy sea boat, and sails remarkably fast, having, on one occasion, made the passage from Hobart Town to Melbourne Heads in fifty-two hours. She is well adapted for a gentleman's yacht, or would make a first-rate coaster.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Bott's Wharf.

FOR SALE, the Yacht PEACE, all gear complete. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, Bligh-street, Sydney. October 15.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a Vessel carrying about 60 tons, with light draught. T. G. SAWKINS, Market Wharf.

SYDNEY YACHT CLUB.—The usual Monthly Meeting of the Club will take place at the Club House, Exchange Hotel, on FRIDAY EVENING next (6th of November) at 8 p.m., when members are requested to attend. By order. WILLIAM T. BLAKENEY, Secretary.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend a SPECIAL MEETING, at the Burnbank Hotel, THIS EVENING, at half-past seven, p.m. L. M'BEATH, hon. sec.

CAVALRY HORSES FOR INDIA.—Colonel ROBBINS, Agent for the Government of India, will be at the following places at the respective days and hours mentioned, for the purpose of purchasing Horses for cavalry.
Broken-in horses only will be purchased on the present occasion; either entire horses or geldings, from four to eight years, from 14 hands 2 inches to 15 hands 2 inches, sound, and up to heavy weights.
PENRITH, on FRIDAY, the 6th, at Beatson's Inn, the whole day.
BRINGELLY, at the Retreat, on SATURDAY, the 7th.
CAMDEN, on MONDAY, 9th, Galvin's Inn, at 1 o'clock.
PICTON, at Crisp's Inn, TUESDAY, 10th, at 11 o'clock.
CAMPBELLTOWN, on THURSDAY, 12th, at Campbell's Inn, at 11 o'clock.
LIVERPOOL, on FRIDAY, at Andrew's Inn, from 12 to 4 o'clock.

CAVALRY HORSES for India.—Horses from 4 to 7 years old, suited for cavalry purposes, may be shown to Mr. BURT (Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets), every day, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., until the 15th instant. W. H. ROBBINS, Colonel.

COLONEL ROBBINS, in reply to numerous applications, wishes it to be clearly understood that he is not authorised to employ or appoint agents to purchase horses in this colony for the Indian Government. October 30.

MR. F. J. WEALE, late Inspector in charge of the C Division of the Sydney Police Force, desires thus publicly to return his sincere and heartfelt thanks to those friends who contributed to the handsome testimonial presented to him, viz.: the Gold Watch and Purse of one hundred sovereigns, and on leaving the colony to express his gratitude to all, with the best wishes for the welfare of the city and people. Sydney, November 5th.

GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY.—Warrants for payment of interest to the 5th of October may be obtained on application to Messrs. ALLAN and NORTON. MARTIN SHOLL, Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—The DIVIDEND, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year, declared at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, on the 30th ultimo, is now payable. J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary. Sydney Insurance Company, Bridge-street, November 2nd.

SURRY HILLS Discussion Class.—Conversazioni for this evening, "Is Man a Free Agent?"

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—New Rooms, George-street. Debating Class Half-yearly GENERAL MEETING, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. "Is the introduction of the ballot desirable?"

NEW SOUTH WALES RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—The Adjourned Public Meeting of the New South Wales Religious Tract and Book Society will be held in the Hall of the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next, November 9th, at 7 o'clock p.m.
Ministers and Gentlemen of various denominations will address the meeting.
A Collection will be made at the close of the meeting, in aid of the fund of the Society.
JOHN DOUGALL, SAMUEL CHAMBERS KENT, } Honorary Secretaries.

DARLINGHURST CHURCH BUILDING COMMITTEE.—A MEETING of the above, THIS EVENING (Friday 6th) at the Schoolhouse, at half-past 7. Attendance of Members is particularly requested.
JOHN RAE, M. H. STEPHEN, } Secretaries.

REMOVAL.—G. F. BAKER, Auctioneer, Loan Agent, Valuer, &c., to No. 6, Commercial Chambers, opposite the Exchange.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK WHITE, British barque SALWEEN.—A Letter to above address lies at our office. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

EDWARD SMITH BIRCH, who arrived in this colony in 1831, and was resident in Sydney in 1845, will hear of something to his advantage by sending his address to the undersigned. If he be dead, information of the time and place of his death, and whether he was at the time married or single, will be gladly received by JAMES STIRLING HOME, solicitor, Bathurst.

FRANCIS ARTHUR WODEHOUSE.—Communicate directly with your brother JAMES, at the Post Office, Sydney.

GEORGE READ, you will hear of your Brother HUGH READ, by writing to Post Office, Prospect, near Sydney.

GEORGE R. DIXON, late of Burnley, will hear of his brothers, JOHN and THOMAS, by writing to his SISTER at Melbourne.

HENRY MORDAUNT will find a LETTER for him, by applying at the General Post Office.

HULL.—If J. DALES is in Sydney, he will hear of R. HARDY at W. Edward's, Albion Wharf.

WILLIAM HAWKINS, formerly of Eagle Vale, Campbelltown, Parramatta. The relatives of the above will feel greatly indebted to any one who will give information as to the residence of the above, or any tidings respecting him, or his Brother, THOMAS HAWKINS. Address C. BAKER, Mrs. Cousins, 2, College-buildings, Jamison-street, Sydney. C. B. has a letter for W. Hawkins.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Notice.—This Theatre will open on SATURDAY, 21st instant, with a new company. Members of the profession are requested to apply for engagements at the Theatre, on MONDAY, the 9th instant. J. L. BYERS, manager.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS, LYCEUM THEATRE, York-street.—The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the preparations required to give effect to the Equestrian Productions of the ensuing season, it is found impossible to open the house till MONDAY, November 9th, when it is hoped the programme presented, which will embrace many novelties hitherto unseen in any arena in Sydney, will ensure that patronage it will ever be the study of the proprietors to merit. Proprietor and ring master, Mr. J. JONES. Lessee, Mr. H. O. THOMPSON.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, for the last time, the romantic drama of the CORSICAN BROTHERS, and conclude with the favourite drama of the OLD HOUSE AT HOME.
Monthly subscription tickets, £1 1s., to be had at the Box Office. Prices:—Boxes, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d.
JAMES SIMMONDS, Lessee and Manager.

MADAME FARRELLY'S Weekly Select Quadrille Party, THIS EVENING, at her residence, 44, Elizabeth street North. Dancing from eight till half-past eleven.

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS DISCUSSION CLASS.—Question for discussion THIS EVENING is: "Have the Works of Byron a moral or immoral tendency?"

PROTECTION! PROTECTION!—A LECTURE on the necessity of Protecting our own Industry will be delivered by Mr. JOHN LUCAS, at half-past 7 o'clock THIS EVENING, the 6th instant, at the Lyceum Theatre. Admission free.

A BAZAAR to assist in liquidating the debt on the Wesleyan Mission-house, will be held at Newtown MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 21st and 22nd of December. Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. Allen, Texteth, Mrs. Brennand, Surry Hills, and the following ladies residing at Newtown:—Mrs. Quick, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Goodsell, Mrs. James Callaghan.
Mrs. JOHN WALKER, treasurer,
Mrs. JAMES ROBERTS, secretary.

XI REGIMENT TESTIMONIAL.—SPECIAL MEETING of the committee and subscribers will be held in the Sydney Exchange, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested.
H. EDWARD A. ALLAN, Hon. Secretary.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, with verbal and written delineations of character, given daily by Mrs. BEER, Practical Phrenologist, at No. 33, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney. Phrenological Charts for SALE.

THE LATE PILOT HAWKES.—The Widow of Mr. Pilot Hawkes is left with four young children entirely unprovided for. The kind and charitable contributions of the Christian public are earnestly requested for their relief. Any subscriptions left with the following gentlemen will be duly acknowledged:—
Mr. JOHN FAIRFAX, Herald Office.
Rev. Mr. THRELKELD, Woolloomooloo.
Captain J. B. VILES, R. T. Ford's Office, Exchange.
Captain POCKLEY, Port Office.
Captain HAYES, Hunter-street.
Captain KENDALL, Campbell's Wharf.
Messrs. MITCHELL and CO., Circular Wharf.
Messrs. YOUNGER and SON, Pitt-street.
W. G. HENFREY, Bligh-street.
R. LAMB, George-street.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager A. S. N. Company.
W. E. HILLYARD, Spanish Consulate Office.
E. O'HARA, George-street North.
JOHN WILLIAMS, New Pitt-street.
Captain J. B. VILES has kindly consented to act as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

ANOTHER WRECK ON OUR COAST!—A Sea Monster! The GREAT SOUTHERN SEAL, stranded at Newcastle, on Monday last, is now on Exhibition for a few days, along with the MORUK, the gigantic Bird from the South Sea Islands, and many other living curiosities, at WILCOX'S, 30, Hunter-street. Admission—Adults, 1s; Children, half-price.

IMMIGRANTS per JOHN BUNYAN.—The Unmarried Females by the above vessel for engagement, about 56 in number, can be hired on FRIDAY next, the 6th instant, between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m., at Hyde Park Barracks. They consist of cooks, general house servants, laundresses, housemaids, nursemaids, dairymaids, &c., &c.
N.B.—In order to prevent inconvenience, the usual orders for admission into the hiring-room must be procured during office hours, on or before 12 o'clock on the day of hiring.
Persons not known to the Immigration Department, applying for female servants, will be required to produce letters of introduction from a clergyman or magistrate.
Labour agents entering into any arrangements with these immigrants on account of their constituents will be required in every case to lodge in the hands of the officer in attendance in the hiring-room, written authorities from such constituents, empowering them to sign agreements on their behalf.
H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney,
November 5th, 1857.

PUBLICATIONS of the SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—Clergymen, Superintendents, and all persons interested, are informed that the undersigned have been appointed Agents for the Sunday School Union, and have just received, per Vimeira, their first consignment of Books. Catalogues can be had on application. SMITH and GARDINER, Stationer's Hall, 95, Pitt-street.

SONGS WITHOUT MUSIC.—Will be published on 10th NOVEMBER, SONGS WITHOUT MUSIC, by JAMES L. MICHAEL. Price, three shillings and sixpence. J. COX and CO., George-street.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE.—In one vol. quarto, price 40s.; illustrated in a new series of designs for ornamental cottages and villas; exemplified by plans, elevations, sections, and details.
Another consignment of the above Valuable Work has just arrived, and is now on SALE at the Glasgow Book Warehouse, 180, Elizabeth-street. R. MACKEY.

THE EXAMINER AND MELBOURNE WEEKLY NEWS, a Journal of politics, literature, art, and social progress, is published in Melbourne every SATURDAY Morning, and delivered at an early hour to subscribers in town and the suburbs.
A special edition is issued every FRIDAY Afternoon in time for the country mails, and posted to the address of subscribers, as well as forwarded for sale to the various news agents throughout the colony.
The subscription to the EXAMINER (payable in advance) is Six Shillings per Quarter, delivered in town; or Seven Shillings if sent by post. The quarters begin on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October in each year.
Subscribers ordering the EXAMINER at any time during the currency of a quarter are charged only for the period for which they actually receive the paper.
The EXAMINER is designed to supply the want of a first-class Weekly Paper, long felt by large classes of readers in town, and by others in the country districts, whose hands the daily journals do not regularly reach. It is liberal in politics, whilst maintaining an entire independence of parties and political organisations. Its intelligence, complete and accurate, and brought down to the latest moment. A considerable space devoted to original literary articles.
The EXAMINER consists of Twenty Pages of four columns each, and is thus the largest paper published in the Australian colonies.
Printed and published by GEORGE DILL, Collins-street, Melbourne, to whom all advertisements and communications may be forwarded.

USEFUL General Servants, and Scotch Laundresses for hire, at Mrs. CAPPS' Registry Office, King-street.

BOOKS SUITABLE for LIBRARIES and READING CLUBS:—
The Newcomes, by Thackeray, 2 vols.
The Chinese Empire, by M. Huc, 2 vols.
Our Antipodes, Rambles in the Australian Colonies, by Colonel Mundy, 1 vol.
Minnesota, and the Far West, by Oliphant
Germania; its Courts, Camps, and People, by the Baroness Blaze de Bury, 2 vols.
Journeys in Belochistan, Afghanistan, and the Punjab, by Charles Masson; also, his Journey to Kalat, 4 vols.
Himalayan Journals, Notes of a Naturalist, by J. D. Hooker, 2 vols.
Visit to the Tea Districts of China and India, by Robert Fortune
Defect, Civil and Military, of the Indian Government, by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier
Thirty Years of Foreign Policy
Colonial Policy of Lord J. Russell's Administration, by Earl Grey, 2 vols.
Ten Months among the Tents of the Tuski, by Lieutenant Hooper, R.N.
India as it May Be, Outline of a Proposed Government and Policy, by George Campbell
Salam, an Indian Collectorate, by J. W. B. Dykes
The Danubian Principalities, Frontier Lands of the Christian and the Turk, 2 vols.
Life in Abyssinia, three years' Residence and Travels, by M. Parkyns, 2 vols.
Pegu. Events during the Second Burmese War, by W. F. B. Laurie
Macgregor's History of the British Empire, 2 vols.
The Chinese, a General description of China, by J. F. Davis, 2 vols.
California, its Gold and its Inhabitants, 2 vols.
Armenia, Erzeroum, &c., by Hon. R. Curzon
The Wabash, or Adventures in the Interior of America, by J. R. Beste, 2 vols.
The Russian Sketch Book, 2 vols.
My Exile in Siberia, by A. Herzen, 2 vols.
Journal of a Residence in Norway, by S. Laing
The Rifle, Axe, and Saddle-bags, by W. H. Milburn
The Austrian Dungeons in Italy, by F. Orsini
Forest Life in Ceylon, by W. Knighton, 2 vols.
Richard Cromwell and the Restoration of Charles II., by M. Guizot, 2 vols.
Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III., by the Duke of Buckingham, 2 vols.
Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover, by Dr. Doran, 2 vols.
Lord George Bentinck, a Political Biography, by B. Disraeli
Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel, by Lord Mahon
Maxims and Opinions of the Duke of Wellington
Opinions and Policy of Lord Palmerston during 40 years
England under the House of Hanover, illustrated from the Caricatures and Satires of the Day, by T. Wright, numerous illustrations, 2 vols.
Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham and his contemporaries, by the Earl of Albemarle, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his contemporaries, 2 vols.
Memoirs of the Life and Times of Henry Grattan, 5 vols.
Memoirs of Lord Langdale, 2 vols.
Memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith, 2 vols.
History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena, from the Journals of Sir Hudson Lowe, 3 vols.
The Comic History of England, by Gilbert A'Beckett, 2 vols.
The Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon with his Brother Joseph, 2 vols.
History of England during the Reign of George III., by William Massey, M.P., vol. 1, 1745—1770
Life of Sir Samuel Romilly, 3 vols.
Life of Haydon, the Historical Painter, 3 vols.
Beaumarchais and his Times, French Society in the Eighteenth Century, by Louis de Loménie, 4 vols.
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Woman and Her Master, by Lady Morgan, 2 vols.
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Selections from Cobbett's Political Works, with Notes historical and explanatory, 6 vols.
The Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland, by T. H. B. Oldfield, 6 vols.
On Civil Liberty and Self-Government, by Francis Lieber, 1 vol.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

DEPOTS of the NEWTOWN AUXILIARY BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.—Mr. MILLS, chemist and druggist; Cook's River, Miss LOXLEY, Postmistress. Persons are cautioned against paying their subscriptions to any but those who are provided with the Society's printed receipts.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—OFFICES wanted.—TENDERS, stating rent, accommodation, and situation, will be received up to 6th November. Premises offered must be centrally situated (north of King-street preferred) in a leading thoroughfare, must have a private entrance to the street, and be sufficiently extensive to afford at least three good rooms; the ground floor will be preferred. ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of a Gate Lodge at the Benevolent Asylum. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, the 9th instant. HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 132 (late 27), Pitt-street. November 3.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until 6 o'clock p.m. of WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, for a duly qualified Medical Practitioner, for Court "Perseverance" of the Ancient Order of Royal Foresters. Full particulars can be obtained on application to JAMES CONLON, No. 224, Clarence-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a School-house at Liverpool. For plans and specifications, apply at the office of E. T. BLACKETT, Esq.; or Rev. C. PRIDDLE, Liverpool. Tenders will be received up to Monday, 9th November.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Stonework, Brickwork, and Carpenters' Work required in the erection of Wesleyan Chapel, West Maitland. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. THOMAS COWLISHAW, Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills.
Tenders, either for the whole or separate, to be sent in on or before 28th November, 1857. The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—WATCH HOUSE, WALCHA.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the Board of Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 7th November next, from persons willing to contract for the erection of a Watch-house at Walcha. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Watch-house, Walcha." Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney; and at the Police Offices, Walcha and Armidale.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, &c.—Separate TENDERS will be received till MONDAY, the 9th instant, for work to be done to three houses in course of erection in Phillip-street. Particulars at the office of the architects, REUSS and BROWNE, 23, Pitt-street.

TO DRAINAGE CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are invited for drainage, and other works, at five premises in Macquarie and Bent streets, Sydney. The plan and specification may be seen on application to Mr. JOHN BIBB, Macquarie-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on 13th of November.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS required for Brickwork, at per rod—labour only. Apply, between 3 and 6 o'clock, THIS DAY, at Ranelagh Cottage, Norton-street, Surry Hills.

FORAGE for Cavalry Horses.—Tenders are invited for the supply of the following forage required for the horses selected by Colonel Robbins, on account of the Indian Government.
20 tons bran, bags included
30 tons oaten hay, in compressed bales of usual size
20 tons Lucerne hay, in ditto ditto ditto.
To be delivered at such wharf or store in Sydney as may be required, not later than the 25th instant, and tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before noon on SATURDAY, the 14th instant.
S. C. BURT and CO.
Horse Bazaar, 272, Pitt-street.

TENDERS wanted for Scraping and Blacking the ships Sea Bird and Bella Vista. Apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO. Wharf.

£20 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from R. S. Gabbett, Toongoomby, one Chesnut HORSE branded G on near shoulder and neck, white face; one Bay, G near shoulder and neck; one Bay HORSE, branded SG near shoulder. If strayed, £1 will be paid for any information that will lead to their recovery; if stolen, £20 will be paid on conviction of the thief. ROBERT S. GABBETT, Jingellick, Tarcutta.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Surry Hills, a White COW, branded on the near shoulder JL, and on the near hip JL; had when missed a red calf with her twelvemonths old. The above reward will be paid, if stolen, on conviction of the thief; or Two Pounds if strayed, by applying to Mr. GEORGE SPEARS, 75, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on the 5th instant, a young Kangaroo DOG; brown black muzzle, with a sore above the nose. Apply to Mr. COLES', Freemasons' Hall, York-street.

LOST, a Gold BRACELET, between Hunter-street and King-street. The finder will be rewarded by bringing the same to Mrs. PHILLIPS, 168, Pitt-street.

LOST, a CERTIFICATE of one Pipe Port Wine, ex Electra, warehoused by M. A. Worms and Co., July 1st, 1857, in the bond of H. Moore, Esq.: mark B over 492, No. 17. The public is cautioned against negociating the same, delivery having been stopped. Sydney, November 2nd, 1857.

FOUND a Scotch Terrier DOG; lightish brown. The owner may have it by applying at 285, Kent-street.

STRAYED, a Small Timor PONY, mule colour, hog mane, saddle mark on his wither, last seen crossing the Cleveland Paddock, in direction of Redfern. Any person bringing him to Mr. GEORGE EVANS, Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills, will be rewarded for their trouble. 4th November.

I HEREBY give notice that Two Boxes belonging to CHARLES CREAS, in my possession these twelve months, will be sold by public auction by the 1st November next. JOHN HENESSY.

CAUTION.—Lost, in its transmission through the Post from Pyrmont to Newcastle, a Letter containing two Bank Notes, one £10, No. 16,364—the other a £1 note, No. 155,839; both of the Commercial Bank. Payment is stopped. Any one returning them to E. DAVIS, Pyrmont, will be rewarded.

NOTICE.—I hereby CAUTION the public from giving any credit to my wife, MARY ANN GINN, after this date, as I will not be answerable for the same. GEORGE GINN, Sydney, November 5.

AN OLD SKIFF, left on the beach near Toby's Wharf, on the 19th October, light blue outside and pink in, no name. The owners can have her by giving a proper description, and paying expenses. To be seen at Toby's Wharf, north of Gas Works.

THE UNDERSIGNED, being about to leave the colony by the City of Sydney, on the 11th instant, requests that any parties having CLAIMS against him will present the same without delay at his office, 119, George-street, for adjustment and payment. EDWARD KNOX.

CONVEYANCES—FREE of COST, to purchasers of allotments, at Wardellville, on TUESDAY, November 10th. EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer.

TELEGRAPH WORKS COMPANY LIMITED.—The undersigned, being appointed agents for the above Company in Sydney and Melbourne, are prepared to execute orders for every description of telegraphic material. W. G. SPRIGG and Co., Sydney. SPRIGG, ADDISON, and CO., Melbourne.

REAL JET Bracelets and Brooches, superior to any yet imported. LORKING and FELTON, George-st.

BRICKMAKERS wanted, to make Bricks on Royalty, at Newtown. JOHN GARRED, Commercial Chambers, Pitt-street.

HOUSE Wanted, to Rent or Purchase, within 3 or 4 miles of Sydney, a House, containing 6 or 8 rooms, with garden and paddock. Apply by letter to A. B., Box 96, Post Office.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—The Advertiser, who for some years was employed at those islands as supercargo and trading master, procuring cocoanut oil, tortoise-shell, beche-le-mer, sandal wood, &c., is desirous of a similar engagement. Address S. B., HERALD Office.

STORE WANTED.—A large Ground Floor near Macquarie-place. MASON, BROTHERS, Circular Quay.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, Good Hands. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, an active steady Young Man, for a country store, Moreton Bay district. Apply at 9 o'clock a.m. at the warehouse of PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good pushing hand. PERKS and BAULKE, Manchester House, 97, Pitt-street.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Young Man, of good address, to take the management of a country store. Apply to A. M'ARTHUR and CO.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a steady Boy. Apply 573, George-street South.

WANTED, a Journeyman Gunmaker. To a good workman constant employment, and the highest wages will be given. No drunkards need apply. Apply by post to J. A. SHEPHERD, gunmaker, High-street, West Maitland.

WANTED, a Clerk for a retail grocery establishment; if with a knowledge of the business preferred. Application, by letter, stating late occupation, salary required, with references, to HANKS and CO., 319, George-street.

WANTED, a Girl, from 16 to 17 years of age, to nurse a child. Apply at 9, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a good Farm Servant, accustomed to ploughing; also, an experienced Miller. Sober men only. Apply this day, between the hours of 10 and 6, to Mr. ALLAN, at Mr. STEWARD'S, corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets.

WANTED, a Boy, to ring the bell at the Auction Room, 12, King-street West.

WANTED, a Laundress, to take a Family's Washing. Apply 31, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Female, as General Servant. Apply 217, George-street.

WANTED, to buy, a good Cart, suitable for garden use—second-hand will do. H. GIBSON, 95, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, an Hydraulic Press. Address by letter, stating power and lowest price. W. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Stockman. Apply to A. FARRELLY, 44, Elizabeth-street. Apply before 10 o'clock.

WANTED, to Contract with a Drayman for the general work of D. COOPER and CO. Apply at the office, Spring-street.

WANTED, a Girl, as Cook and Laundress, in a small Family. Mrs. J. DEAN, THIS DAY, between 10 and 12 o'clock, 13, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, Employment, by a clever Needlewoman; country preferred. Apply Mrs. CAPPS, King-st.

WANTED, a Gardener who understands his business, and who can milk. Apply to Mr. FANNING, Spring-street, Sydney, or at Newtown, before 8 o'clock, a.m.

WANTED, by a Married Couple with six grown up boys, employment as Shepherds. 142, Lower George-street.

WANTED, Parlour and Bedroom, with Board, by two Ladies. Address D., care of Mr. Elworthy, 292, George-street.

WANTED, a situation as Laundress, by a respectable English person. Address L. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, about 15th December next, by a person likely to become a permanent tenant, a Cottage, of about four rooms, kitchen, &c., situated on the Old South Head Road. Communications, stating rent, &c., to be addressed E. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Housemaid, and to assist with the washing. Apply, between 9 and 1, to Mrs. MERRINGTON, 128, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a situation by a steady Man, to drive a horse and cart: good character. Apply LINDON and CO., No. 10, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Third Hand, for the baker business. Apply to C. G. ROBERTSON, Botany rd., Redfern.

WANTED to RENT, in the vicinity of Macquarie-street, a four-stall Stable, Coach-house, and Man's room. Apply to LAMB, PARBURY, and CO., New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. 9, Barker-street, off bottom of Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a Clerk in a Merchant's Office; if possessed of knowledge of fire insurance business he will be the more acceptable. Apply, enclosing testimonials, Box No. 16, Post Office.

WANTED, a strong Young Man, willing to learn a business, to engage for six months, with board and lodging in the house. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, Labour Offices, corner of King and Castlereagh-streets.

WANTED, a Carpenter, for a job, two Mowers, two Assistants, Stockman, a Bullock Driver, Farm Labourers, Shepherds, and six married couples, without incumbrance. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, Labour Offices, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a General Female Servant, at No. 22, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

WANTED, a young Person to wait upon children, and to do needlework. Mrs. MADDOCKS, Waverley.

WANTED, a situation as Managing Clerk in a merchant's office, by a young Gentleman, thoroughly competent. References and security will be given. Address A. S. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid. Apply between 10 and 12, a.m., to Lady COOPER, Macquarie-st.

WANTED, for a Church of England School, in the country, a respectable Youth of 17 or 18 years of age, as a Resident Assistant. Apply, stating references, to J. BURROWES, St. John's, Newcastle.

WANTED, a Man, or an active Youth, for a butcher's shop, who understands cutting and salting meat. Apply at the Iron House, corner of Goulburn and Macquarie-streets, near Market-lane.

WANTED, CARRIERS for TUMUT. Wanted, 1000 Bullocks, ages 2 to 5 years, to be delivered at Dubbo. Terms, cash.
Wanted, 1000 head of well-bred Cattle, mixed sexes, to be delivered at Dubbo.
Molroy: FOR SALE, 3468 pure Durham cattle, watered by Myall Creek and the Gwydir; good house, stockyards, paddocks, storehouse, &c. Very liberal terms.
Lower Murray Station: 54 square miles in extent; myall and salt bush; close to the steamer landing-place.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex-street and Union Wharf.

WANTED, TEAMS TO LOAD FOR—

Wagga Wagga	10 tons
Mudgee	25 tons
Orange	4 tons
And Goulburn	10 tons.

BETTERIDGE and HAYDON, 265, George-street.

WANTED, a Boy to Drive a small Engine. Apply at SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a competent Governess. Apply at 34 (late 691,) Lower George-street North.

WANTED, by a middle-aged married Gentleman, of plain habits, and without any family or servant, a steady, respectable, and trustworthy woman to take the management, and to do the duties of his household. Satisfactory references as to character indispensable. Apply personally, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, between 2 and 4 o'clock, p.m., at Mrs. KELLY'S, Friendship Hotel, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, by a Young Gentleman, a Situation as Clerk or Book-keeper; salary no object. Writes a good hand, and is willing to make himself useful. Address T. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED to be known, Portraits, 5s., with case, 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, a Lady's Maid to travel with a lady. She must be fully competent to fulfil the duties required. Good references indispensable. Apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, Registry Office, 22, King-street.

WANTED, an active intelligent Lad. C. W. PENNY, chemist, 44, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a Lad to write a good hand. RICE, butcher, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as General Servant. To one who understands plain cooking good wages will be given. Apply to Mrs. JOSEPH BAYLISS, Old Christ Church Parsonage, George-street.

WANTED, a general House Servant. Apply at 162 Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a general House Servant. Apply Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Partner, in a good paying business; small capital required. Apply 142, Lower George-st.

WANTED, Washing or Charing by the day. Mrs. GINAR, No. 8, Hill-street, Sheriff's Gardens.

WANTED, a Youth, as Light Porter, indoors, at BRANDON'S, 274, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Married Couple, for the country; the man to work in a garden and to make himself otherwise useful, and the wife to be a general servant. For further particulars, apply to No. 7, Wentworth-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, able-bodied Farm Servants, Married Couples, Team Drivers, Milkmen, Boys. J. C. GLUE, 47, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the country, a Governess; also, a Young Person to serve in a Store. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Man Cook, and a Youth as Waiter. J. C. GLUE, 47, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Eight Tons of Good Pressed Hay. Apply at Commercial Wharf, at 10 o'clock.

WANTED to SELL OFF, minor articles of Perfumery, &c. E. PORTER, 149, George-street.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, a Collection of Shells. Address SHELLS, HERALD Office.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a comfortable House or Cottage containing six or eight rooms, within a mile and a half of the Post Office. One with a garden or having a water-frontage would be preferred. Address letters, stating situation and lowest terms for cash, to C. J. F., HERALD Office. The address of any person wishing to sell must be given fully.

£300—REQUIRED this sum for Six Months—good security—for which a liberal bonus will be given. Address S. P., HERALD Office.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at ten minutes past four o'clock.

PETITION.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition from two natives of China, who represented that a quantity of gold, their property, had been seized, in consequence of a breach of certain Customs' regulations, with which they were not previously acquainted, and praying that their case might be taken into the favourable consideration of the House.

The petition was received.

PAPER.

Mr. LUTWYCHE laid on the table a general rule published by the Judge of the Supreme Court at Moreton Bay.

The paper was ordered to be printed.

RIVER MURRAY CUSTOMS BILL.

Mr. LUTWYCHE moved the second reading of the River Murray Customs Bill, briefly explaining its objects.

The motion having been seconded,

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said the bill received his concurrence. It was one of those measures which had been proposed by the Government of which he was a member, and was the result of a correspondence on the Murray River Customs duties between the three colonies. It was arranged that the duties should be collected at Goolwa, by the Customs authorities of South Australia, and be paid in equal moieties to the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria. The only difficulty which was experienced was in consequence of the Government of Victoria claiming, on the grounds of the contiguity of some of their most important gold-fields to the place of transit, three-fourths of the revenue; but this proposal being resisted by the Government of this colony, the arrangement enforced by the bill was entered into.

The motion was then adopted, and the bill was read a second time.

PUBLIC LOANS ACT CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Mr. LUTWYCHE moved the second reading of the Public Loans Act Consolidation Bill. He explained that the object of the bill was to authorise the application of money raised by loan for the purposes of public works, to such purposes without reference to the specific work for which each loan was required.

The motion having been seconded,

Mr. DEAS THOMSON remarked that this also was one of the measures which was left as a legacy by the late Government. Its object was to render unnecessary the raising of five or six loans where one would answer all the purposes, and so prevent an inconvenient complication of accounts. The bill would be productive of considerable official convenience.

The motion was adopted, and the bill read a second time.

OPIUM DUTY BILL.

Mr. LUTWYCHE moved the third reading of the Opium Duty Bill.

The motion having been seconded, was adopted, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

DESERTED WIVES AND CHILDREN BILL.

Mr. WANT moved, "That the committal of the Deserted Wives and Children Bill stand an order of the day for Wednesday next."

The motion, having been seconded, was put and passed.

ACTS SHORTENING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On motion of Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, the President left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the Acts Shortening Act Amendment Bill.

A discussion arose on clause 2, which was to the following effect:—

Every Act heretofore or hereafter passed by the Legislature for the time being (the Act No. 5 of the last session excepted) shall be deemed to have commenced and shall take effect on the day on which such Act received or shall receive the Royal Assent, unless a contrary intention be expressed therein, or shall otherwise appear thereby. And the date purporting to be that of such Assent, which shall appear on the copy of any such Act printed by the Government printer, or purporting so to be, or which shall be printed on the copy of any such Act in the New South Wales *Government Gazette*, shall be received for all purposes as evidence of the date of such assent.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN explained the circumstances under which the Act was rendered necessary. In a matter which came before the members of the Bench, the Judges unanimously were of opinion that all Acts passed by the Legislature took effect from the first day of the session, unless it was otherwise provided by law. The result of this opinion being acted upon might, in some instances, lead to inconvenience, and it was to obviate the possibility of such inconvenience, that this clause was introduced into the bill.

Mr. LUTWYCHE opposed the clause. He differed in opinion from the Judges, and he thought the result of adopting this bill, under the circumstances mentioned, would be to affect the independence of Parliament.

Mr. WISE and Mr. WANT supported the clause. A point had been raised, and decided by the Judges of the Supreme Court; the decision was such, that unless this clause was adopted it was possible very great inconvenience might arise. By passing the bill no harm could possibly be done, while a question of considerable importance would be finally set at rest.

Mr. ISAACS and the PRESIDENT spoke in support of the clause.

Mr. LUTWYCHE remarked that he did not stand alone in his dissent from the opinion of the Judges.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN remarked that the bill was not introduced, and it was not pretended that it was, because of the opinion pronounced by the judges, but because of the doubt which had arisen on the point which formed the subject of that opinion. By referring to the wording of the clause this would at once be seen. In England, as well as in this colony, Acts had frequently been passed by the Legislature to remove doubts, as soon as they had arisen, without inquiring into the validity of those doubts. Should the judges adhere to the opinion they had pronounced, some person's property or liberty might be seriously affected, unless such an Act as this were passed.

Mr. Justice THERRY quoted to show that in former times in England, the rule was that Acts took effect from the first day of the session. He regretted that the hon. and learned Solicitor-General should prefer his own opinion, or that of one or two others, to that of the four judges.

The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 3. Providing that reserved Acts should take effect from the date of their proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, was passed without discussion.

Clause 4 was passed without amendment.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN proposed the introduction of a clause declaring that any Act amending an Act should be read with the amended Act, and taken as part thereof. He was not sure that it was not the law already, but he thought it desirable to make it quite certain, and the introduction of the clause in this bill would prevent the necessity of repeating the same in other bills.

Mr. WISE wished to have an opportunity of ascertaining whether it was necessary, or whether it was already the law.

Mr. LUTWYCHE thought it was already the law, and therefore unnecessary.

Mr. ISAACS thought the clause unnecessary, believing it to be the law already.

Mr. HOLDEN thought the clause unnecessary if it was merely to secure the amending Act being considered together with the original Act. The clause was framed with the understanding that it might be struck out if it was found to be the law already on the recommittal of the bill.

The last clause, declaring the meaning of the term "Act," or statute, was passed without observation.

The preamble was put and passed.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported the bill as amended, and the adoption of the report was ordered to stand an order of the day for Thursday next.

TRUST FUNDS SECURITY BILL.

Mr. WANT moved and Mr. HOLDEN seconded the third reading of the above bill, which was read accordingly.

On the motion of the same gentlemen, the bill passed, and it was ordered to be presented to the Legislative Assembly, with a Message inviting their concurrence.

TITLES TO LANDS BILL.

The House resolved itself into committee for the further consideration of the above bill, Sir ALFRED STEPHEN stating that he was happy to be able to say that the further consideration of the bill would, probably, not occupy many minutes.

Mr. HOLDEN proposed a clause, providing that in a case of the death of two or more parties, under circumstances which render it difficult to ascertain which of them survived, it shall be taken that the younger survived the elder.

The clause was agreed to without opposition.

A clause providing for any case of misnomer of the grantee, or misdescription of the land granted, in a Crown grant, was introduced by Mr. LUTWYCHE, and agreed to without discussion.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN next proposed a clause to enable the Government to refer certain cases to the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, which was agreed to.

The preamble having been agreed to, after being amended so as to meet the altered state of the bill, the House resumed, and the Chairman reported the bill with amendments.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved that it stand an order of the day for Friday next, for the adoption of the report, with the understanding that it would then be recommitted.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past seven until to-morrow (this day).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three o'clock, and there being only eighteen members present, he adjourned the House until three o'clock to-morrow (this day). The following are the names of the members in attendance:—Messrs. Parker, Pye, Donaldson, Jones, Cowper, G. Macleay, Barker, Hay, Lee, Byrnes, Forster, Hargrave, Marks, Weekes, T. G. Rusden, Flood, Richardson, and Holroyd.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE the full Court.

VENOUR V. RUNDLE.

This was an interlocutory application for the expunction of certain evidence which had been taken in the suit. The suit itself, which had not yet come to a "hearing," was of a very complicated character, but it became essential, as one fact in the case, to investigate the circumstances under which a particular mortgage was executed. One piece of evidence which had been adduced in reference to this question was that of defendant's attorney (Mr. Iceton), who had been professionally employed to prepare this mortgage, being then the attorney for the mortgagor, Mr. Jamison. The effect of his evidence was to shew that no consideration had really passed at the time of the mortgage, although such mortgage purported on the face of it to have been given to secure a loan of nearly £7000. It was now sought to strike out this evidence upon the ground of "privilege," *i.e.*, that as it was based upon the knowledge which the attorney had derived from communications with his then client, it could not be used for the purpose of impeaching the *bona fides* of that client's acts. The case was briefly this: Jamison having drawn upon certain trust moneys belonging to his wife and sister, and being desirous of securing them, or at all events willing to secure them, had executed for this purpose the mortgage in question, making Venour, the mortgagee, their trustee. But this debt was a pre-existing one, and if there was no other consideration leading to the execution of the mortgage, such as an additional loan, or the granting of time for payment, &c., the deed would be a voluntary one, and therefore voidable, under the 27th Elizabeth, as against a subsequent mortgage for valuable consideration. There appeared no reason to doubt that this mortgage was given in perfect good faith for the security of these ladies, and that the circumstances of the mortgagor at the time were such as to justify him in doing this without supposing that any one could possibly be injured by it. There would not, therefore, be any moral fraud in the ordinary acceptation of the term. But it was a question whether there was not a legal fraud in making the deed appear to be one for a valuable consideration then passing, instead of a pre-existing obligation, and thus taking it beyond the operation of the statute of Elizabeth. It was admitted that if there *was* this legal fraud, the communications between the attorney and his client in respect of it would not be privileged.

The case was argued between Mr. Cary and Mr. Isaacs for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Blake for the defendant.

The Court held that it would be necessary before deciding, finally, upon this question, to hear further argument as to whether the mortgage deed in question was or was not a voluntary one. If it was a voluntary one, then their Honors were unanimously of opinion, that "privilege" had never existed. Every man was legally supposed to intend that which was the natural consequence of his acts; and the natural consequence of this deed—the result of the communications alluded to between the attorney and client—was, by setting up a fiction, to evade the statute of Elizabeth, which would have made it void, as against a subsequent mortgagee for valuable consideration. This was a transaction which the Court could not regard as lawful.

It was arranged that the further argument should, if practicable, be taken after the ordinary business on Saturday.

BUSINESS TO-DAY.

RULES NISI IN EQUITY.—Badham v. Holt, part heard; Venour v. Rundle; Dixson v. Heugh; Eliott v. Rusden; Constable v. O'Connell; Robertson v. Eliott.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Roger P. Forster, a first meeting. A debt amounting to £497 15s. 10d. was tendered, but was allowed as a claim only; evidence in respect to it was directed to be taken at the second meeting, to be held at Maitland on Monday next.

In the estate of Joseph Wood, a second meeting. A debt of £394 8s. 6d. was proved; a claim of £9 1s. 3d. stands over for decision as to whether it shall be received as a preferent or as a concurrent claim. Insolvent was directed to supply a statement of his receipts and expenditure during the month prior to the sequestration of his estate.

In the estate of William Thompson, a single meeting. Debts amounting to £33 16s 3d. were proved; a debt was tendered, which stands over for further investigation on the 27th instant, to which day the meeting adjourned.

In the estate of Abrahams and Myers, an adjourned second meeting. Debts amounting to £2713 14s. 6d. were proved, and one of the insolvents was examined touching a bill of sale by the firm of Jacob Solomon, as security for certain endorsements. The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow.

SURRENDER.

Harry Drewett, of George street, Redfern, bricklayer. Liabilities, £32 10s. Assets—value of personal property, £8. Deficit, £24 10s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, November 6.—Julian K. Hawthorne, special for proof of debts, half-past 10. Philip Dew, single, 11. Thomas R. Duigan, adjourned second, 11. Abrahams and Myers, adjourned second, half-past 1. Thomas Alford, adjourned certificate, 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. S. Samuel, and Captain M'Lean.

Ten persons convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned 24 hours.

Charles Taylor and Winifred Pennierd, having made use of threatening language, were called upon to give sureties to keep the peace, or in default to be imprisoned until the Quarter Sessions.

Sarah Dade, convicted of having made use of obscene language in a public place, was sentenced to pay a penalty of £4, or to be imprisoned three months; and Margaret Lynch, another disorderly body, found wandering about at an unseasonable hour, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and hard labour.

Elizabeth Castles was charged with stealing money. H. Rowland, a seaman, deposed that he went to Kelly's public-house, where prisoner was; he called for some liquor, put down a sovereign, and 19s. 6d., the change, was returned to him; prisoner snatched the money and refused to surrender it, whereupon he gave her into custody. To be imprisoned one calendar month.

Robert Banks and Alexander M'Carthy were charged with breaking into the residence of Abraham Moses, and stealing therefrom goods and money of the value of £40 or upwards. Inspector Singleton deposed that on Tuesday evening he received information from a dealer named Moses, that during his absence in the course of the day his house, situated in Hamilton place, off Hunter-street, had been broken into and robbed,—of goods of the value of nearly £40, with £6 in sovereigns and half-sovereigns; made inquiries, and in consequence of what he learnt, proceeded between eight and nine o'clock the same night to the residence of M'Carthy (next door to Moses' residence), where he found both prisoners; Banks lodges in the house; apprehended Banks for having broken into and robbed Moses' house, and M'Carthy for being accessory thereto; under Banks' bed found an old pair of boots, which caused an examination of Banks' feet, on which were a pair of quite new boots (produced), which he said he on Saturday purchased at T. and W. Bennett's, George-street, and inside his shirt found a necktie and one kid glove—all of which Moses at once identified as his property; took him to Bennett's, where his statement was contradicted; yesterday afternoon, in consequence of further information, went to a house in Prince-street, occupied by one Tuohy, where was given up to him two satin and one barege shawls, six pieces of pocket-handkerchiefs, six dress pieces, one piece of silk, nineteen pairs of trousers, nine pairs of elastic side and three pairs of Wellington patent leather boots, six shirts, and a silver pencilcase, which generally corresponded with the description of goods said by Moses to have been stolen from his house; he brought them away and now produced them. Matilda, wife of William Foy, of Hamilton-place, tinplate worker, deposed that shortly before two o'clock on Tuesday she saw the two prisoners come out of M'Carthy's house together; M'Carthy went toward Hunter-street, and Banks, with a large bundle on his head, went toward Bridge-street. Rosannah, wife of Bernard Tuohy, of Prince-street, labourer, deposed that about five months ago Banks came to her for a lodging, stating that he had but just arrived in the colony, and stayed a few weeks as a lodger; about three o'clock on Tuesday he and two other men brought a quantity of goods (which she afterwards gave to Mr. Singleton) to her house, said that they were goods saved from the wreck of the Catherine Adamson, and that he had just purchased them at auction. Abraham Moses, dealer and commission agent, having examined the property before the Court, identified it all as belonging to him, and worth at the least £36; on Tuesday forenoon he left home, locking and bolting the doors and windows; he returned about 6 p.m., unlocked the front door, and walked in; on proceeding to the back room he found the goods in disorder, and that the window had been forced open; the back door he found had been opened, but was then shut; on proceeding up-stairs, he found the store room in great confusion, several of the boxes had been emptied, and some of the contents were strewed about the floor; he made an examination, and as nearly as he could reported to Mr. Singleton the nature and extent of his loss; besides the goods produced was the sum of £6 in gold coin, a gold ring, a gold brooch, two gold masonic studs, and other jewellery; between M'Carthy's back yard and his there was but a low fence, part of which he found pulled down. Hugh Callaghan, shopman to T. and W. Bennett, George-street, bootmaker, deposed that the boots said by prisoner Banks to have been purchased of him on Saturday were never in his employer's stock; they have boots of similar description, but of a different manufacturer; prisoner made no purchase in their shop on Saturday last. This closed the evidence for the prosecution. M'Carthy called John W. Johnson, wharfinger, at the Flour Company's Wharf, who deposed that, though he could not positively swear, yet he believed, that M'Carthy was not away from the wharf (except at meal time) from early in the morning until nearly five in the evening. M'Carthy was discharged. Banks was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Thomas May, described as of George-street, ironmonger, was brought before the Bench charged with having committed a violent assault upon Hannah his wife. Prosecutrix deposed that, on Sunday afternoon, she went out of the house to look for her daughter, who had wandered away; the defendant, her husband, was then enjoying his usual Sunday afternoon's nap; on her return she found the door locked against her, and having no means of forcing an entrance, went to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Blakely, with whom she was acquainted, to remain until she might be admitted into her own house; by and by, her husband made inquiry for her, but he was not allowed to enter; she, however, went to him, and was (with an infant in her arms) by him dragged from Blakely's house into the yard at the back of their own, where he beat her with a catgut whip about the arms and shoulders (she exhibited her arm, which, from the shoulder to the elbow was almost one bruise); he afterwards kicked her, and her thighs are as much discoloured as her arm; she took up a chair in self-defence while under this treatment, which he instantly wrested from her, and therewith beat her on the body until it broke; the consequence was, that on Monday and Tuesday she was compelled to keep her bed; yesterday morning she came down stairs to breakfast, but as soon as he saw her, he left the table and ordered his breakfast to be taken to him in the shop, and refused to speak to her; she had no wish to punish him, but she did not feel herself safe from his violence; all she wanted was to be treated as a wife; she once before had caused him to appear before the Bench for assaulting her, but did not prosecute the charge. Mr. Shuttleworth, for defendant, cross-examined Mrs. May, but elicited nothing whatever in favour of his client. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour one calendar month, and at the expiration of that period to find sureties to keep the peace.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

William Richards, convicted of drunkenness and having used obscene language, was fined 40s.; in default forty-eight hours' imprisonment.

Mary Ann Garland (better known as Highland Mary) was brought before the court as an idle and disorderly person, having no visible means of obtaining a subsistence, and was ordered to find sureties to be of good behaviour for three months, or to be sent to the house of correction.

William F. King (otherwise the Flying Pieman) was brought before the Court on suspicion of having stolen a large wooden key, the trade sign of William Webber, of George-street. Prisoner was taken into custody by a constable last night with the key in his possession. In his defence prisoner stated that he had picked up the key from the pavement, where it was lying, and not unlikely to occasion serious accident if trodden on by passengers at night; and for that reason he had thought proper to put it into the hands of the police, which he was about doing when apprehended. Fined 20s.; in default to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OCTOBER 3.—THE INDIAN MARKET.—On Friday last, Colonel Robbins, with Captain Smith, and the Colonial Architect, came up from Sydney, for the purpose of visiting Government House. Mr. George Oakes accompanied them in their tour of inspection; they carefully examined the stables, and the house, and they also went over the paddocks. Colonel Robbins expressed himself as much pleased with the premises. Placing these grounds at the disposal of the agent of the Indian Government is a graceful act of liberality upon the part of New South Wales towards India. Colonel Robbins, we understand, is first going to visit the County of Cumberland, for the purpose of purchasing horses, which will occupy him for nearly a fortnight, and on his return he intends to take up his quarters in Government House at Parramatta. To-day, according to previous notice, Colonel Robbins was ready to buy any horses that suited him, and if the prices he offered suited the settlers. About forty horses were presented for his inspection, and about fifteen were purchased, ranging in price from twenty-five to forty pounds. Colonel Robbins is evidently an excellent judge of a horse, and it is useless for parties to bring to him any but first-rate animals; if owners hurry their stock down from the country, and bring a portion of their inferior beasts, on the chance of selling them, they will only burn their own fingers and injure the market. The description of horse required appears to be one capable of carrying a trooper and his accoutrements, weighing about fifteen stone, for between thirty and forty miles a-day, and standing from fourteen hands two inches upwards. The length of Colonel Robbins' stay in the colony appears to be uncertain, but it will, no doubt, entirely depend upon his success in purchasing suitable horses.

POLICE COURT.—Before Messrs. F. O. Darvall, J. Byrnes, and G. Langley.—A man of the name of James Ward, too well known in Parramatta, was yesterday committed to take his trial at the next Parramatta Quarter Sessions, to be held on the 16th of this month, for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel and a variety of other articles from the house of an old pedler, called Joseph Crutchley.

The Auctioneers' Annual Licensing Meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 24th, and the Court of Requests will be on Wednesday, the 25th of this month; the Publicans' Licensing Meeting on the first Tuesday in December, and the Hawkers' and Pedlers' Meeting on Tuesday, the 8th December.

RAIN GAUGE.—Since the 5th of May last, up to now, 31·390 inches of rain have fallen in Parramatta, tested by the Government pluviometer, of which Mr. Statham, the meteorological observerer here, has charge. The mean annual fall of rain in Middlesex, in England, is 23·1 inches; and the average rain in London for forty years, between 1777 and 1817, was 20·686 inches: so that in Parramatta, during the last six months 8·290 inches more of rain have fallen than in Middlesex in wet England during the whole year. Your readers will be better able to realize the season we have had, if they consider that during the past six months, rain has fallen sufficient to cover the whole of this part of Australia—hill-tops as well as valleys—in upwards of two feet and a half of water; which is eight inches more than falls in London during a whole year. On that dreadfully wet Tuesday that we had, the 28th July last, in twenty-four hours 5½ inches of rain fell.

TEMPERATURE.—The highest temperature during the past month, in the heat of the day, and in the shade, has been 90 degrees; and the minimum, under the same circumstances, 65 degrees; the greatest heat in the sun, 99 degrees; and during the night, the lowest temperature has been 38 degrees of the atmosphere, and of the ground as low as 32 degrees.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(From the Maitland Mercury of Yesterday.)

MAITLAND CHRISTMAS RACES.—We are glad to find that our sporting men are not so wholly engrossed in electioneering matters as to neglect making due provision for the Maitland Christmas Races. A little excitement of a different kind will be found healthful after the electioneering contest. A meeting was held a few days back, at the Bird-in-Hand Inn, when a few gentlemen were directed to draw out a programme for publication. They have not as yet met, but doubtless after seeing the example set by their Newcastle friends, no time will be lost in placing before the public the result of their labours. We learn that the 1st and 2nd January next are thought of as the most suitable days. The match lately made between Rajah and Smuggler, for £100 aside, will also come off on the 1st January.

NEWCASTLE RACES.—A meeting was held on Monday evening, at Mr. Croft's, the Commercial Hotel, Newcastle, for the purpose of drawing out a programme for the Christmas races. The meeting was well attended. Mr. James Hannell was in the chair. The preliminary business had reference to the funds which had been collected, and were at their disposal. It was found that above £90 was subscribed for the purpose contemplated—part of which, however, had been raised for some previous races, but had not been expended, and part was a balance left in the hands of the committee from the last races. It was agreed to amalgamate the various sums. A programme was then drawn out and passed. The races will take place on the 28th and 29th December next. The first day's racing comprises a Christmas Box of £50, the Ladies' Purse of £20, and the Hack Stakes of £15; second day, the Publican's Purse of £40, the Selling Stakes of £15, and the Consolation Stakes of £10. It was understood that if the collectors met with success, the various prizes would be considerably augmented. Judging from the liberality displayed at the meeting, it may fairly be presumed that an ample sum for this purpose will be raised, and we may congratulate the citizens of Newcastle on being able to put forth an enticing and creditable programme.

INSECT PESTS.—The gardens around the district are now greatly infested by aphides. They swarm in innumerable numbers on the stalks and leaves of cabbage plants, and have, at first sight, the appearance of a growing excrescence; but, when examined closely, it will be seen that they consist of myriads of those unpleasant visitors, all alive and moving. Yesterday, we were shown a plant by Mr. F. Currey, which was literally covered with these detestable little creatures.

THE CATERPILLARS AND THE WHEAT CROP.—We regret to hear that the ravages of the floods are being succeeded in some districts by the attacks of the caterpillar. In Phœnix Park, Nelson's Plains, and the neighbourhood, the growing wheat has suffered severely from the destructive insect. On some farms the wheat has been entirely eaten up; nor has the young lucerne escaped. The caterpillars are of different kinds.

EDWARD RIVER DISTRICT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAMMING UP THE MOUTH OF THE EDWARD.—Captain Cadell, having dammed up the mouth of this river, has given the following reasons as his explanation. The proceeding has created some dissatisfaction in the district; we have, therefore, given Captain Cadell an opportunity of being heard. The letter is addressed to a gentleman at Deniliquin:—

Edward, October 6th, 1857.

My dear Sir,—I feel that, owing to recent events which have taken place at the effluence of the Edward, for which I am responsible, that my good friends on that river might look for some explanation, so I would wish to make it through you as the most desirable medium of communication.

There existing no longer any chance of the R. M. N. Company, or any other boat proprietors, attempting the navigation of the Edward this year; and as the water of the main Murray between the effluence and embouchure of your Anna branch was so low as to detain one of the steamers for twenty-nine days, before she could cross a single bar; and also as Mr. Mooney expressed his intention of setting a number of hands on the outlet to the Tappal, with the view of greatly increasing its water-bed;—actuated, I say, by such reasons, and impressed with the belief that you were not so "dog-in-the-manger-like" as to wish to impede or terminate on the Murray a navigation which during 1857 you cannot possibly obtain on the Edward, I issued orders that it should be stopped up by falling into the river six trees growing on the banks near the Murray.

I may mention that the Minister of Crown Lands and Public Works of both the late and present Cabinets are fully aware of the obstruction that has been created on the principal feeder of the Edward, and which will be removed during the dry season if considered deleterious to the general good.

In the meantime, and until the introduction of steam on the Edward, which as far as is consistent with my other duties will receive my earnest support, I contend that it is to the interest of settlers, proprietors of travelling flocks and herds, to have merely a sufficient supply of water for pastoral purposes, and the river fordable; and that the lessee of the punt is the only sufferer—in fact it is the million against the unit. I really cannot help Mr. Gleeson in the matter, although I would very gladly be of use to him in other ways. I regret the loss he sustained by the very rash and injudicious manner that the punt was laden. When I proposed dropping a barge down the Edward I alluded to an iron one, which could not be snagged.

When addressing you on this business, I may as well state that I have it in contemplation to fit either a "caisson" or floodgate to the effluence of the Edward, which could be closed during the beginning and end of the navigable season, "*but open during its height, so as to enable an Edward River navigation to be carried on.*" The late Surveyor-General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, very much approved of this plan when suggested to him several years ago, and of course the sanction of the present authorities would be solicited for its execution.

I trust that I have said quite enough to make you all fully understand my actions and views with regard to your river, and that you will not now consider my conduct so very wrong as you are said to do.

I hope to see you before leaving for Sydney.

I remain, very truly yours,

FRANCIS CADELL.

THE UPPER MEROO.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

AMONGST the gold-fields of New South Wales there are but few that, at one period, attracted so much attention as the upper portion of the Meroo River; yet at the present moment little or nothing is ever heard of this part of the Meroo and its tributary creeks. There are now located around Richardson's Point, and within a few miles of the township, a population of about five hundred, who, with but very few exceptions, are doing exceedingly well. The Devil's Hole Creek affords employment to between one and two hundred, who are working the bed and banks of the creek for about three miles. The sinking is shallow and easy, and those who keep steadily at work can make good wages with the chance of something better. Some good ground has been struck up the Meroo, about three miles above Richardson's Point. Last week a party of three procured ten ounces in two days; two other men obtained eight ounces in the same period, and a man and his two boys, who are working on the flat, are said to have been making twenty ounces weekly for some time. These of course are some of the most lucky parties, but others are doing very well, and the river runs through many flats and points which, to adopt the mining phraseology, are quite "as likely looking" as those now under work, or those which have been worked out and abandoned. It is a remarkable feature in the history of the gold-fields of New South Wales that after the first great rush to each, the population has dwindled to a mere handful; but it is a no less significant fact that on every one of these gold-fields there are numbers of men settled who have lived on the same spot since they first came on the ground; and these men have comfortable residences, cheerful gardens, and well-filled pockets, whilst on the other hand those who are to be seen at every rush in the country are the men who are always in a state of poverty. Few places offer a better chance of a steady certainty than the Meroo, there being but few parts of it where a man cannot earn a pound or two beyond his rations during the week, provided he will continue steadily at it. This is the secret of the progress made by the "celestials" on the diggings. These men reckon something in this way,—if I get two pennyweights daily I am earning more than two pounds weekly—and what employer would give me equally good wages? They persevere, and in a week or two probably come across something handsome. With the European the case is very different: he toils very hard, but unsteadily, all the week, and at its end finds he has made, perhaps, about thirty shillings or a couple of pounds; he growls and goes off looking for something better for a week or too, during which period he does not, perhaps, earn one shilling, and has to retrace his steps to the abandoned ground to raise funds for rations. The time has gone by for men to expect ounces per diem; but if gold seekers would settle down steadily to work in one spot, instead of running from one gold-field to another, their condition as a mass would be greatly improved, and their character as individuals be of a higher class than is at present associated with the name of digger. Gold is selling here at £3 15s. per ounce.

LAND SALE AT ARMIDALE, OCTOBER 29.—The land offered at this sale consisted of 40 half-acre lots, in the town of Armidale, being Nos. 1 to 20 of section 27, and 1 to 20 of section 40, and were all sold, at prices varying from £10 to £33 per lot. We understand the sum realised amounted to upwards of £650.—*Armidale Express*, October 31.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE have Adelaide journals to the 26th ultimo.

THE BURRA BURRA.—The half-yearly meeting of the Company had been held. During the half-year the yield of the Company's mines has amounted to 5724 tons of ore. This is an increase upon the yield of the preceding six months of 364 tons, or no less than 7 per cent. upon the quantity of ore raised during that period. The produce of the last "take," extending over nine weeks, amounts to 2000 tons, and is in excess of any other "take" during the last six years. The average richness of the ore raised during the past half-year is estimated at 24 per cent. of copper. The entire assets of the Association are now set down at £305,044. Of this sum only £37,668 is given as the estimated value of the large landed and mineral properties belonging to the Company. These include their moiety of the Burra Special Survey, 11,738 acres; the Sod Hut Estate, 1740 acres; the Pompurne Estate, 798 acres; and the Karkulto Mine, 320 acres, with all the buildings and works upon it before it was purchased by the Association; in all, 14,596 acres of mineral and other land. The buildings erected by the Company at the Burra are valued at £20,470, and the plant, fixed machinery, horses, &c., chiefly at the same place, are estimated at £38,000. The estimated net value of the copper and copper ore on hand or in course of realisation is £205,565. The amount of ascertained profits available for immediate distribution is £40,894; and the directors propose to pay dividends of £5 per share on the 2nd of December, and on the 3rd of March next. But when the value of the copper still in the company's hands shall have been realized, there will be a further sum of £52,306 available for distribution, making a total undivided profit of £932,201.

REVENUE RETURNS.—The official returns of revenue and expenditure for the year ending September 30th last, and also for the quarter ending with that date, have been published. Upon the quarter there is a net decrease of revenue amounting to £1,938; and on the year a net increase amounting to £32,863. The quarter's Customs show a decrease of £7,208; the quarter's Land Sales, on the contrary, show an increase of £6,419. The Customs, for the whole year, give £158,202, against £138,889; being an increase of £19,313. The land sales have yielded, for the year, £231,439 against £227,933, being an increase on the year just ended of £3506. Harbour dues show an increase of £217 on the year; licenses, £1290; and postage, £1356. The expenditure shows a total increase of £40,535 upon the quarter, and of £69,669 upon the year. Salaries for the year, including allowances and gratuities, amount to £118,280, against £117,490 of the year preceding. These sums are exclusive of pensions and retiring allowances, which for 1856 were £1034, and for 1857, £1330. For public works and improvements, £160,350 was spent in the year ending September 30, 1856, and £224,444 in the year just made up, showing an increase of £64,094 in the present year. The interest on loans for Public works, and amount set aside for redemption of loans, amounted in the former of the two years under consideration to £19,500; in the latter year to £32,597. The receipts on account of loans for the year just made up amount to £315,850; the expenditure under loan account for the same period amounts to £285,299. There was, therefore, on the 30th of September last, a balance of loan account amounting to £30,550. The balance of the General Revenue (exclusive of loan account) on the 30th September was £252,070, of which £112,759 was cash balance in the Treasurer's hands, and £30,052 in the hands of the Emigration Commissioners. The general balance on the 30th of September, 1856, was £245,983.

IMMIGRATION.—The Immigration Agent reiterates the often-made complaints of fraudulent shipments to this colony of persons applying for passages to Melbourne or Sydney. By the Henry Moor there were five families, numbering fifteen souls, and being equal to eleven and a half statute adults, who came here with the openly-avowed intention of leaving the country direct for Victoria. These persons are named Branan, Elliott, M'Donald, Ross, and Williamson. Dr. Duncan enquired of the men how they procured their embarkation orders. They said that they made application to be sent to Melbourne or to Sydney; that they were told by the agents at home that if they made application for passages to those places, it might be months or years before they could get out, but that, if they applied for a passage to Australia, leaving it to the Commissioners to decide to which colony they should be sent, the Commissioners would send them to Adelaide."

MR. TOLMER'S PAPER MATERIAL.—Our readers will remember that some time ago we announced the shipment to England of a quantity of the native material discovered by Mr. Alexander Tolmer, and manufactured by him into paper. We have just been favoured with a specimen of the paper, as manufactured by a papermaker in England, and as a stout wrapping paper it is most unquestionably of excellent character. As the subject of our colonial exports is of such vast importance, we need offer no apology for publishing the following letter, addressed by a gentleman residing at Maidstone to Mr. A. Randall, by whom Mr. Tolmer's paper-making material was consigned to England:—"No. 7, High-street, Maidstone, June 25, 1857. Sir,—Herewith I enclose you a sheet of paper made from the Australian flag. I regret I could not get it made sooner, but it is very difficult to find papermakers willing to stop the regular routine of a mill for any experimental purpose. I am indebted to Mr. J. B. Green for making the paper, having prepared the stuff for it myself. As to the suitableness of this material for the purpose of paper-making there can be no doubt; the enclosed sheet is an evidence. Although the limit of one trial is not sufficient to arrive at the best results, yet I have no doubt that in England such paper as I now send would readily sell at from £50 to £60 per ton; and with a little practice in working it I have no hesitation in saying it would be capable of making a much more valuable paper, as when perfectly freed from the gummy matter with which it is naturally united, it will bleach as white as rags. In reference to its introduction here as an article of commerce, I would remark that it is my deliberate opinion that before it could be done with profit, the plant must undergo a preparation in Australia by which it is divested of its gummy matter, in fact all but its fibrous portion. The extraneous matter, of no use whatever to the papermaker, represents fully one-half of its weight, and much more than one-half its bulk, the freight and carriage of which would be a very serious item in its cost. The exact plan to be adopted for the purpose of effecting this must depend on the circumstances of the locality in which the plant grows. It could be done by chemical means, and possibly by the process similar to that adopted with flax and hemp. The actual weight of paper made from the flag is rather short of 1 cwt., but it may be taken as a safe calculation to reckon the flag, when quite dry, to produce one half its weight of paper. Any further information you may wish I shall be happy to furnish. I am, &c., Joseph Barling. To Alexander Randall, Esq., banker." It remains to be shown whether the saving in freight caused by cleaning the raw material in this colony will compensate for the extra cost of labour in this colony. If it is possible, in a money point of view, to prepare the material *here*, as indicated in the preceding letter, it will, of course, employ labour, and be of much advantage to the colony. The same holds good with regard to the cleaning of wool, but the entire question is one of profit and loss, and can only be decided by exact calculation, or perhaps, by experiment.—*Register.*

PASTORAL LEASES.—A somewhat warm discussion took place on the subject of the existing regulations for leasing the waste lands of the Crown for pastoral purposes. Mr. Torrens moved that these regulations are illegal, inasmuch as by the Order in Council yet in force the pastoral runs of this colony should be arranged in three classes, and should be let at 20s., 15s., and 10s. per square mile, according to their estimated value; whereas the regulations now in force ignore entirely the regulations laid down by the Order in Council. The regulations thus censured by Mr. Torrens are the same which were suspended by that gentleman during his recent tenure of office, and which were re-proclaimed by the present Government on their accession to office. The Attorney General contended that the regulations now in force are strictly legal, and the late Attorney-General (Mr. Andrews) contended that they are wholly illegal. No other legal member of the House expressed an opinion, but several members addressed themselves to the general question, the strongest objection to Mr. Torrens' motion being the fear that if the regulations of 1855 were pronounced to be illegal, the leases granted under those regulations would be imperilled. The question of levying an assessment upon stock was further discussed, but no new light was thrown upon the question. Mr. Torrens disclaimed all intention of embarrassing the Government by the motion he had then introduced, but the House very evidently put an opposite construction upon it, and the result of the division was the rejection of the motion by twenty-three against six.

FRENCH IN THE PACIFIC.—Captain Tardy de Montravel, of the Imperial Navy, has been promoted to the command of all the French possessions in the Pacific Ocean.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WE have papers from Perth to the 23rd of September.

Some attention is being directed to a proposal to construct a tramway from the Geraldine Lead Mines to Port Gregory, a distance of thirty-four miles, which it is estimated could be accomplished for £1000 per mile. The proposition is warmly supported by the *Inquirer*, which says:—"It is assumed, as the basis of calculation, that a free grant of land for railway purposes would be given by the Government, and that the earthworks would be constructed with convict labour. Estimating the amount of lead ore conveyed annually to be three thousand tons, of smelted lead 600 tons, and the ores from other mines 1000 tons, and the cost of carriage at per ton, the projector (Mr. Shenton) reckons upon a gross income of £4600 per annum, depending for his profits upon the saving of £3 per ton to the company, being the difference between the cost of conveyance, by tramroad and what was formerly paid for carting." The *Inquirer* adds, "There is scarcely a colonial interest which would not be benefited by the prosecution of this scheme, and whether it is immediately practicable or not, all must be desirous that so great a colonial enterprise should be undertaken, and the sooner the better."

THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.—The northern district is attracting much attention as a field for labour and settlement. Many persons have lately proceeded in that direction, either overland or by coaster, and among them several of the recently-arrived immigrants. Some of these latter have received employment at the Geraldine and Champion Bay Mines, each of which establishments will find occupation for a limited number of miners, mechanics, and laborers. Mr. Padbury has taken steps for settling the Greenough Flats by taking out several tillage leases, which he will divide into three farms, erect buildings, dig wells and provide teams for the tenant established on each farm. If his plan is followed by others there will soon be an agricultural community established at the north.

WHALING.—By intelligence from the Vasse we learn that the whaling party at Castle Rock had seen and chased several right whales, but hitherto without success. The Cheyne's Beach whaling party have secured thirty tuns of oil, and Mr. Sherratt's party, in the Sound, about twenty. The whaling party at Port Gregory have captured a nondescript; it is described as having a snout like a pig, with tusks and grinders; there is a blowhole as in a whale, and two flippers like those of a turtle. It yielded nine gallons of oil, which, when cold, was of the appearance and consistency of hog's lard. The head was put in pickle for preservation, and we shall probably shortly be able to give a fuller description.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DISCOVERIES.—A correspondent of the *Inquirer* writes as follows in reference to the South Australian discoveries:—"Sir,—Can you not, in one of your leading articles, draw some inference with respect to the recent discoveries in South Australia, north-west of Lake Torrens? From late information from that country we find pasture and good water, all bearing to the north-west. Now, Sir, any one examining the map of Australia will find that a north-west course from Lake Torrens will not be far from the back of Champion, or, at least, Shark's Bay district. We know nothing respecting the source of either of the principal rivers in what must prove to be the flower of Western Australia—viz., the district of Victoria. The fact of those rivers being flooded, and bringing down fresh-water fish of a kind we know nothing of, and at a time when no rain has been visible in those districts, is a proof that to the north-east we have a country abounding with fresh water,—and if water, why not good pasture lands? We know comparatively little or nothing about Western Australia, say from 100 to 150 miles due east of the coast line, and this after almost thirty years' settlement. Would it not be a disgrace to Western Australians to find pioneers from the younger (but not more favoured) but more enterprising settlement of South Australia supplying us with beef and mutton, and shipping horses from our own ports to India, and taking the trade out of our hands? thus proving how we have neglected to avail ourselves of the fine country within our own boundary, and almost at our own doors. It is true one expedition was sent out by our late Governor, and did not prove successful; but I imagine any one reading Mr. Austin's report will think it is by no means discouraging. When at his greatest distance from the coast he found all the watercourses tending to what he calls the great interior marsh. Had Mr. Austin gone another fifty or 100 miles to the north-east he would have found a continuation of that fine country running north-west from South Australia. When we also take into consideration Messrs. Gregory and Trigg's recent trip up the Murchison, I think we have sufficient to justify further public enterprise in that quarter."

CANADA.

WRITING on the 27th of July from Toronto, the correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—

I am glad to announce that the Government expedition, alluded to in my last communication as being organised, for the purpose of opening out the route between the head of Lake Superior and the Red River, agreeably to the intentions of the legislature, has at length taken its departure. I gave you the names of the principal parties who form the expedition a week ago; but I may as well again mention that Mr. Gladman, an old Hudson's Bay factor, is the chief superintendent; Mr. Fapier, engineer, with four assistants; Mr. J. S. Dawson, the surveyor, with three assistants; and that Professor Hind, with Mr. Fleming, assistant, accompanies the party as geologist and general man of science. There are also fourteen voyageurs, and the whole expedition numbers twenty-seven men. The expedition left on Thursday last, by the northern railroad, and, on the arrival of the cars at Collingwood, on Lake Huron, embarked on board the steamer Collingwood, which immediately steamed up the lake towards its destination. A large crowd assembled at the terminus in Toronto, to witness the departure, and cheered enthusiastically as the cars moved off, thus evincing the interest taken by our citizens, generally, in the object sought to be accomplished. But there was something exciting in the scene, independently of the object for which the party was despatched. There were grouped in this scene the picturesque-looking north-west bark canoes, with their no less picturesque attendant Indian voyageurs, the officers and assistants, and their friends who had come to see them off, as well as the numerous body of our wealthy citizens, who had determined to accompany the party to the head of Lake Superior, and perhaps even farther up the Kaministiquoia, in their earnest zeal to open out new regions to the influence of commerce, and imbued with the same spirit of enterprise which led our Drakes, Raleighs, and other Elizabethan naval heroes of Old England, to push their researches into remote parts of the earth, to add new regions to the sway of England's crown, and to extend her commerce to the uttermost parts of the globe's surface. This is the spirit which now animates our mercantile men here, who are looking to open out new avenues of commerce, and to extend their enterprises to every portion of the American continent. Thousands of people are ready to start for Red River, and I shall not be surprised to see some large caravans of pilgrims on their way to the Canadian far west before the end of the next month. During the whole of the past week there has been much excitement in the city in regard to the departure of the expedition now on its way; and the feeling is not confined to Toronto, but extends to all parts of Canada; for every reading inhabitant is now alive to the immense importance of the Hudson's Bay question—of the necessity of immediate steps being taken to reopen the route between the Far West and Canada, and to produce commercial and social intercourse between ourselves and the settlers upon the Red River. The Americans think that Chicago will become the great depôt of the fur trade, owing to the opening of the route by way of Minesota; but at length Canada is alive to the importance of making a nearer and better road for the traffic of the great north-west, and she is determined to compete with her formidable and active rivals for the great prize. The results of the Red River expedition, which is now on Lake Huron, and fast making its way to Fort William on Lake Superior, must be of immense importance to Canada; and that the objects sought to be accomplished may be successfully attained is the hearty wish of every man in the province, whether Upper or Lower Canadian, or whether of French or of English origin. A large number of our citizens have taken advantage of the trip of the Collingwood to pay a visit to the great Lake Superior, and will accompany the expedition to Fort William. No doubt on their return our newspapers will be filled with descriptions of the voyage and of the scenery along the route. Mr. Gladman had passed over the ground between Fort William and the Red River frequently when he was in the company's service, and he is determined to push on and finish the work during the present season, if no unforseen or extraordinary circumstances intervene to prevent his doing so. He will be ably assisted by Mr. J. S. Dawson, the surveyor of the expedition, who is a well-tried and experienced professional man, and from whose well-known reputation for enterprise, courage, and ability, a great deal is anticipated. This gentleman has taken with him the most valuable instruments, and he has also assistants in whom he has

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perfect confidence; and the people of Canada may rely upon it, that whatever he does will be well done, and sustain his already excellent reputation. I believe Mr. Dawson will remain over the winter at the Red River Settlement, and on his return, next year, I have no doubt he will submit to Government a most valuable report. Mr. Napier is a clever engineer and draftsman, and no doubt he will overcome obstacles, and fill a portfolio with sketches of scenery, &c., which I hope to see some day reproduced. Professor Hind has also a considerable reputation as a man of science, and a good deal is expected from his observations in relation to the geological features of the region to be traversed, and its general character. Nobody doubts that the objects of the expedition will be successfully attained, and the fallacy of Sir George Simpson's evidence before the select committee of the House of Commons fully exposed. I learn by letter that Sir George Simpson reached the Red River Settlement on the evening of June 15th. Captain Kennedy also took his departure thence, on his return via Lac la Pluie and Fort William, on the same day; and this very enterprising and courageous navigator may be expected to arrive here at any moment. He will then be able to afford information in regard to the route, and no doubt he will be heard at a public meeting of the citizens, all of whom are intensely interested in the matter.

At Quebec the grand jury have found true bills against the master, owner, pilot, and mate of the unfortunate steamer Montreal, but immense dissatisfaction is being shown on account of the trials being put over until next term.

The crops generally look well, but I regret to say, in some localities, that fearfully destructive insect, the midge or weevil, is at work destroying the wheat, and many of the farmers are becoming alarmed at the prospect of the evil becoming extended. Indian corn, potatoes, and roots generally, look as well as I remember to have seen them in any previous season, and if the country is only blessed with three weeks of fine weather, I believe the harvest for wheat and other grain will be unusually abundant. The weather is now all that can be desired for the crops; but the dwellers in cities are sometimes, when the thermometer stands above 90 in the shade, apprehensive of being melted by the intensity of the sun's rays.

I should mention that there is a rumour here of Quebec being chosen for the permanent seat of Government; and, in view of the union of all the British North American Provinces; if the rumour be founded in truth, we can only agree that her Majesty has been well advised in this matter. The able pamphlet of our Solicitor-General, Mr. Dunbar Ross, very likely had something to do with this decision, if it be really come to. After having advocated the claims of Quebec so long and so well, it is a matter of astonishment and of regret that he did not accompany the deputation to England on behalf of our ancient capital.

THE ECHUCA BRIDGE.

(From the Argus, November 2.)

On Saturday afternoon an experiment of an important and interesting character was brought to a successful issue on Richmond Flat, viz., the testing of a wooden bridge invented by Mr. George Bate, of Richmond, and which was designed to combine the two desiderata of great strength with cheapness of cost and facility of construction. As will be seen hereafter, the result of the trial was such as to prove incontrovertibly that the structure invented and erected by Mr. Bate combines enormous powers of resistance with comparatively very trifling cost of erection and great durability.

The bridge tested on Saturday was constructed for Mr. Hopwood, of Echuca, and is designed to cross the Campaspe near its junction with the Murray, and to form a means of transit for cattle as well as ordinary traffic. The length of the bridge is 107 feet, its width 11 feet, and its height from the top rail to the lowest plank 10 feet; the weight of the whole being under 26 tons, of which three tons may be counted for the iron bolts and screws used to connect the different timbers. The structure was put up *pro tem.* at the Yarra Berg, on Richmond Flat, and about 400 yards from the Hawthorne-road. It was neither fixed nor stayed, each end merely rested on some loose timbers laid on the ground, and a perilous facility was thus given to the effect of any oscillation or swaying which might be caused in the bridge by the very severe tests to which it was to be put.

The construction of the bridge itself is somewhat analogous to that of an iron tubular bridge, the chief sustaining power being an arc of timber on each side. This arc is formed of planks about 2½ inches thick—two laid horizontally or flat, and two laid edgeways, the whole forming a square tube. Under this arc is a second of solid beams, the curve of which is scarcely perceptible, and this subtends the upper arc, forming its chord, and sustaining the plank flooring of the bridge. The effect of these two arcs is, that when a heavy strain is placed on the bridge the one counteracts the yielding of the other. The upper arc cannot be drawn down beyond a certain distance, as the lower one securing its two ends prevents its deflection, while an undue strain on the lower arc is met by the resistance of the arc above. Placed diagonally across the sides of the arcs is a lattice work of timber, disposed like portions of the radii of a circle, having its centre some forty feet below the centre of the bridge. The structure in fact, when viewed from a little distance, resembles the segment of a circle, from the centre of which some dozens of radii have been described, and which have been prolonged beyond the circumference, to terminate in a square framework, which serves as the sides of the bridge. This arrangement, it will be seen, provides against any unequal strain, and a weight placed on any part of the bridge is distributed over the whole, and no one portion is taxed for a greater power of resistance than the rest.

The announcement that this bridge was to be put to a very severe test seemed to awaken a good deal of interest amongst the scientific public of Melbourne, not only because of the simplicity and originality of the design, but because if it were found to stand the trial fairly, a revolution would be effected in bridge construction in the colony. The success of this experiment would do away with the necessity of expensive stone abutments, and expensive stone or iron bridges, with the the delay required for the erection of those structures, and the inconvenience arising from being compelled to choose a site for them, with a view rather to the facility of their construction, than the good of the district they were intended to accommodate. The newly invented bridge could be thrown across almost any river, no matter how precipitous its banks, or unfavourable the nature of the soil, at a cost of less than one-twentieth part of a stone structure, and possessing almost equal powers of resistance.

The hour fixed for the trial was eleven o'clock, at which time there was, despite the bad weather, a considerable assemblage upon the ground, amidst which was a tolerably fair sprinkling of members of Council and Assembly. The bridge was carefully inspected in every part, and sanguine expectations formed as to the favourable result of the test. There was no one present to explain the principle of the structure, nor was any explanation needed, for the most cursory examination made the idea of the inventor perfectly plain and intelligible to all. The only doubt we heard expressed was in reference to the security against a lateral swaying motion of the bridge, and certainly a side motion of the timber was distinctly visible at every gust of wind. No one seemed for a moment to question the powers of resistance against a vertical motion of heaving up and down.

About twelve o'clock a detachment of the 40th Regiment, 200 strong, under the command of Captain Hare, were seen coming down the road. On reaching the flat the detachment broke into skirmishing order, the better to enable the men to pick their way through the mud and puddles and to clear the fences, which they did with the apparent glee of boys released from school. On approaching the bridge they fell into their ranks again.

After some slight delay, the word was given, and the whole body, moving four abreast, marched on to the bridge. As the leading files neared the centre a distinct oscillation was perceptible, and this increased strongly as the weight of the body of men was brought to bear. The soldiers seemed to time their march so as to meet the heaving of the structure, and this of course tended greatly to increase the motion. When the whole body had passed over, a gauge, which was fixed by the side of the bridge, indicated that the extent of the oscillation had been three and a half inches, while there was a permanent deflection of an inch and three-quarters.

As soon as the men had got round to the foot of the bridge again, the word "Quick march" was given, and they again moved with a rapid step upon the bridge. This time the oscillation or heaving of the bridge commenced before the body of men were half on it. Those who were foremost waited by the crown of the arc for those in the rear, to close up in a dense and compact column. While waiting, the step was kept up, and the men so timed their movement as again to meet the heave and fall of the timbers, and many stood on tip toe and with a sort of jumping motion endeavoured to cause the bridge to sway more. The structure under this ordeal began to heave strongly. A few timid persons moved away from the side of the bridge, and all looked on with anxiety, for should the bridge bear the test, it would, as was remarked, bear anything. Not a timber creaked, however, and the men were marched off, the bridge continuing to vibrate slightly for some seconds after they were gone. During this trial no lateral motion of the structure was observable, the weight on the bridge appearing to check any tendency to any movement except up and down. The indicator at the side marked the extent of vibration as four inches, and there was a further permanent deflection of three-quarters of an inch.

The third trial was not so severe as the second. The men were marched rapidly to the centre of the bridge, and then halted. After a time they faced about, and marched and counter-marched along the bridge once or twice, and then moved off. This experiment did not excite any great interest, as the second test was considered conclusive. The deflection this time was three inches, and there was a permanent sinking of three quarters of an inch.

The fourth trial was very severe. The men again stopped in the centre of the bridge, and by heaving altogether produced a violent swaying of the structure. It seemed, in fact, as if they wished to break the bridge down. Their efforts were in vain, however, for although the indicator showed a vibration of four inches and a half, there was not a timber strained. The standard or permanent settlement of the bridge was three-eighths, giving a total permanent settlement of the structure of three inches and five-eighths.

This may seem a large deflection, but it should be borne in mind that the bridge had never been strained before; that it was put together *pro tem.*, and some of the rods and bolts were left a little loose in order to allow the bridge to sustain a more severe test. The material used in its construction (Baltic pine) would, of course, yield slightly (this would account for the oscillation); and the permanent deflection would be accounted for even by the fact that the strain on the bridge drew the timbers closer into their places, and so allowed of a settlement. The extent of motion at the ends of the bridge, as the centre swung up and down, was less than the fourteenth part of an inch. These four tests were considered conclusive, and the military having refreshed themselves with bottled beer, which was served out to them, left the ground.

There were, as we were informed by Mr. Bate, 1400 cubic feet of timber used in the bridge, and the cost of the whole, according to contract, was only £700; and Mr. Bate stated that he could always contract for a bridge of the size of the one tested on Saturday for that sum.

Some little interest was excited amongst the visitors by the exhibition of a wooden model of the bridge. This model was formerly shown at the Exhibition, where it attracted little attention. It had since been more regarded, however, and in order to show the value of the principle of its construction, an attempt was made some time since, in the presence of several of the Government authorities, to break it down. This slender model—weighing only a few pounds (not more than thirty perhaps) and being only seven feet long by sixteen inches wide—sustained a weight of four tons and a half on its centre without yielding. As there were no more iron weights, bricks were then piled up on it; bottles of quicksilver on the bricks, and some men dancing and jumping on the top of all. The model resisted sturdily, and seems none the worse for the ordeal. It was on Saturday given to Mr. Stephenson, the agent for the University Museum, where it may be seen in future.

A very good luncheon was prepared for the visitors in a tent near the bridge. Major Hodgson, M.L.C., took the chair, supported by Mr. D. S. Campbell and Mr. H. Langlands, M.L.A.'s. After the repast the following toasts were given:—"The Queen," "His Excellency the Governor," "Mr. George Bate," the inventor; "Mr. Hopwood," "The Members of the Council and Assembly who took charge of the Echuca Bridge Bill," "The Press," and lastly, "the Chairman." The visitors then returned to town much gratified at the favourable results of this specimen of Mr. Bate's ingenuity and skill.

THE DOG NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—The higher region of politics attracts more attention and commands more applause than that which regulates the details of every-day life.

Without doubt, it is more captivating to be concerned in bringing in Land Bills, than to regulate Weights and Measures, or to pass a Building Act; though the utility of an undertaking may not be commensurate with the fame to be derived from it. But we must remember, that life is made up of small pleasures and small pains, and that he who passes the greatest number of easy moments free from care and annoyances is the happiest man. He, too, should be reckoned the best statesman, who confers the greatest possible happiness upon the greatest possible number. I hope, therefore, that our Legislature will not be always content to soar in the upper sphere, but condescend sometimes to matters which may appear of smaller moment, though bearing greatly on our material comforts.

Now, I presume it will not be denied that our good city of Sydney is not altogether so comfortable a place as it might be, and that many annoyances exist to the grief of its people, and that our regulations are, in many respects, defective and universally complained of. Many wholesome laws have been enacted to correct these abuses, but are ill-executed; and many more are wanting, which, we hope, the united wisdom of the nation will soon take into their profound consideration. The narrow compass to which I am now confined, will not allow me even to enumerate the many abuses, defects, and corruptions which meet the eye at every turn, and are spread through almost every part of this city. To-day it will suffice to mention one. Sydney is infested with huge numbers of dogs of every size and shape, every street, in fact, swarms with a tribe of these animals to the great discomfort of all passers by. As nearly as I can compute, I should reckon that there are about 3 dogs to be found to every human being, but that every man keeps 3 dogs is scarcely to be credited. They are for the most part an incurably savage, morose set of animals, of a sour, melancholy, unsociable disposition, and with confirmed predatory habits. These creatures are, moreover, dogs of a most unpleasant cast of countenance, "of most villainous aspect." A stranger might imagine that Sydney had been made a receptacle for the united depravity of the whole canine race, and that all dogs convicted of atrocious crimes and misdemeanours had been relegated here to undergo their penal sentence. Their savage nature betrays itself even in their hours of relaxation and in their diversions, which chiefly consist in picking quarrels with their brethren, or in worrying each other, unless by chance, when in want of greater excitement, they seize upon some small stray child. The smaller curs, however, I observe, generally prefer to attack the lady-passengers, as safer game, and bite their heels or tear their dresses, as these playful little creatures feel inclined at the moment. The larger-sized dogs vary in their dimensions from those of a goat to those of a small pony; so that if one of these meet a lady of moderate stature, in any narrow place, its snout very conveniently goes plump into her bonnet, and knocks her down inconti-nently, and the animal pursues its way without interruption. In the day time these creatures are found to parade the streets without any defined object whatever, looking as if they belonged to no one, and had not a friend in the world. I feel sure it would be a great mercy to destroy them. At night they return and seek any deserted spot, or any ground uncovered by buildings about the town, but not for repose—Oh! no. There they still bark and howl, in order that those who have not been sufficiently disturbed in the day may pay the penalty by being kept awake all night.

Now, I wish to call attention to a certain Act which was passed expressly to abate this nuisance, 6 William IV., No. 4, reviving 2 Geo. IV., No. 8. It is intituled "An Act for abating the Nuisance occasioned by the great number of Dogs loose in the Streets of Sydney and other Towns in New South Wales." This description is just as applicable now as it was then.

The first six sections provide for the registration of dogs. The 7th section enacts that "it shall and may be lawful for any person to kill any dogs without collars, and any bulldogs or mastiffs without muzzles;" and "all constables are *especially ordered and required* to seize and kill and destroy every such dog so found at large accordingly." Moreover, a reward of 2s. 6d. is offered to any one for the destruction of every such dog. I should think this would be a sufficient inducement to any unemployed person who might have a taste for sporting, to turn dog hunter for a few days. Then follows this singular provision, and it marks the great care and caution of our law-makers:—"Provided that the party applying for such reward shall produce the tail of every such dog, which shall be immediately burned, in the presence of the Police Magistrate or Justice." King Edgar, we may remark, when he determined on extirpating the wolves in Great Britain, offered so much silver for the head of every wolf; our colonial legislators appear to think that there is greater virtue in the *tail*, probably as being more portable, or as not being so likely to offend the nostrils of our Justices when burnt. Now why is this Act suffered to remain a dead letter? What are our policemen about? Why is not our Inspector of Nuisances on the alert to suppress this canine nuisance?

> Quid leges vanæ? quid tristes querimoniæ,
> Si non supplicio culpa reciditur."

Perhaps, indeed, the officers in question might plead ignorance of the Act, and with justice; for it is another of our misfortunes that no man knows with certainty the laws by which he is governed, and cannot for love or money procure a copy of them.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
SCRIBLERUS.

OUR LAND POLICY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Having seen, heard, and read a great deal on the present and what should be the future land policy of this colony, but never my own ideas expressed on the subject, I beg leave to submit them to paper, for your perusal, that you may publish them, if worthy of it, in the columns of your journal.

It must be obvious to every one that the prosperity of this colony is essentially involved in its land administration, that its original advancement is attributable mainly to the great advantages it once held out of cheap land and cheap labour.

I was ever of opinion that the selling of Nature's land in so young and distant a colony was wrong and impolitic, which was fully borne out by its terrible consequences; the mode of disposal engendered a system of land jobbing and a ruinous rivalry amongst the earliest settlers, greatly aggravated by an improvident Bank competition, which caused a fictitious enhancement in the value of every description of property, and the raising of the Crown lands to the minimum price of one pound per acre, which was immediately followed by a calamitous bankruptcy throughout the colony. Proprietors abandoned their freehold estates to the mortgagees, in whose hands the greater part have remained to this day in an unimproved state, and fled beyond the limits prescribed for location, to graze their flocks and herds upon the natural pastures, where they were licensed to engross to themselves comparative territories, which, of course, they are now unwilling to relinquish.

Situated as this colony is, sixteen thousand miles from the seat of civilisation—from a market for the sale of all our staple productions, and for the purchase of every manufactured article,—it is but reasonable that some inducements should be held out to skilful and enterprising capitalists to leave their native country with their families and retainers and make this the land and home of their adoption.

In order, therefore, to revive the attractions of this colony; restore its popularity; put an end to the conflict of interests; reclaim, clear, and render productive the lands on the coast; and encourage the growth of artificial grasses in the interior, to succeed the natural, for the perpetuation of the fleece and other pastoral productions. I would suggest for consideration the expediency of allowing but one tenure of land by reverting to the old and admirable system of long leases and small rents, coupled with such conditions, to be rigidly enforced, as the improved circumstances of the colony will now fully justify, that is to say:

1. That all the Crown lands of the colony of New South Wales shall be divided into three classes only, viz., town, suburban, and country lots, and granted upon leases for (99) ninety-nine years.

It must be left to persons' own tastes and judgment to decide for themselves which is pastoral or agricultural land, and to follow their own systems of rural economy.

2. That town allotments shall consist of half an acre each, and be granted for ninety-nine years at the yearly rent of (5s.) five shillings,—twelve months' rental being paid in advance, and upon condition that they are cleared, fenced in, and built upon within a specific period, upon failure of which the allotment shall revert to the Crown; but on the fulfilment thereof the fee simple shall be obtainable at (20) twenty years' purchase of the yearly rental.

The assertion that a reduction in the present prices of the Crown lands would be an injustice to those who have purchased at one pound per acre is a sophism. Those who bought at five shillings upon the faith of its perpetuity have much greater reason to complain at the upset price being raised to a pound, in consequence of which the tide of immigration was turned from these shores, and every description of property rendered almost valueless. I maintain that a reduction upon the terms now proposed would in a very short time have the effect of enhancing every private estate in the colony.

3. That suburban allotments be granted for the same period upon rentals of (2s.) two shillings per acre per annum, and upon the same conditions, excepting only that of building.

None but land-jobbers and speculators can object to these terms.

4. That country lots shall consist of not less than a square mile, or a section of 640 acres, to be measured parallel to the four cardinal points of the compass, and granted for the same period at (3d.) three pence per acre per annum,—one year's rental to be paid in advance, and upon the conditions that the boundaries are fenced in within a specified time, according to the extent of the grant, and the live-stock of the proprietor strictly confined within those boundaries; and that for every mile of frontage to a stream, or lake of water, one shall be taken in the rear; and for every two fronting water, two in the rear; and three, for every three.

One thousand sheep will nett, in wool alone, a clear income of (£100) one hundred pounds per annum, and four thousand acres of natural pasture necessary for their support are, therefore, worth a rental of one hundred pounds, or (6d.) sixpence per acre per annum. Allowing an equal division between landlord and tenant, I have fixed the natural value of the Crown lands for country lots at (3d.) three pence per acre per annum. Interest of money taken at (5) five per cent., the fee simple is worth (20) twenty years' purchase, or (5s.) five shillings per acre.

But rather than encroach upon the capital of a settler just at the time he wants it most, for the indispensable investments of clearing, fencing, and building, it is better for both landlord and tenant that a small rental only, and the performance of certain works upon the land, should be exacted in the first instance.

The system of rentals also meets the protest entered upon the records of the Upper House by the Hon. Mr. Montefiore, to the effect that "it was not right, after pledging the Crown lands as securities for the payment of loans of money, to dispose of those securities." The rents should pay the interest.

The local advantages of land upon the coast, and on the banks of navigable rivers, are of little moment when compared with the cost of clearing, which would involve an outlay of at least £20 (twenty pounds) an acre; and it does appear hard that a freeholder should be compelled to sink a shilling per acre in interest of money for the purchase of the fee simple at one pound per acre, whilst a squatter is allowed to rent a territory already clothed with grass—"reaping where he has not sown, and gathering where he has not strawed"—upon a fourteen years' lease, for next to nothing! This disparity between the rental and fee simple is anomalously too great.

Any inequality in the relative value between one estate and another founded upon the average of three pence per acre per annum, no doubt, would be levelled by municipal assessment, but no country municipality can ever work under the existing valuations of the waste lands.

5. To prevent monopolies of water and the alluvial soils on the banks of rivers, a frontage of three miles to water with three back—that is, a block of nine square miles—shall constitute a maximum grant, and that no one person shall be allowed to occupy any more Crown lands until the rental of that block shall be redeemed at (20) twenty years' purchase, and the conditions relative to the fencing-in of the same shall be effectually performed, when a title to the fee simple shall be obtainable.

Encouragement for the production of wool does not involve any absolute necessity for enormous monopolies of sheep and land by one individual. There are thousands, of limited means, who would be glad to commence with a thousand sheep and four thousand acres of land upon the terms now proposed, and pursue a mixed system of husbandry by which our staples would be greatly increased and improved.

One hundred such freeholders would do far more real and permanent good for the colony, in the same space, than ever one squatter can possibly do with his one hundred thousand sheep, consuming half a million acres of natural pasture, exhausting only, where the former would improve, the resources of the colony. Squires before squatters.

Squires would be induced to procure, or bring with them from the mother country, their own immigrants, settle them on their estates, with leases *for lives*, at sixpence, ninepence, or a shilling per acre per annum—establish his own peasantry in fixed homes, and gradually introduce all the civilising influences of settled life.

And how many thousands are there of the distressed and oppressed populations of Europe, as well as of the mother country, that would gladly avail themselves of such advantages? And how many of the million that would follow their leaders upon the terms proposed?

Compare this promotion of fixity of residence and thickening of population with that in vogue at present, of either squatting without the limits for location, or that miserable system of selling within little obscure and isolated patches of thirty acres with unlimited pasturage upon the adjoining lands, principally to men of no science or skill, who from their very limited means cannot improve their own condition or that of the country in such positions, depending chiefly upon the *miraculous* increase of their cattle and horses, and who but too often resort to illicit distillation and the sale of spirits without a license. What must such a system of rural economy lead to?

6. That the survey of the colony be proceeded with immediately by an extension of counties and parishes, establishing the necessary reserves for towns and suburban allotments, the marking off country lots into sections of square miles—defining the principal or trunk lines of communication along the best levels that nature will afford, with an ultimate view to tram or railways, which can be appropriated for general roads in the meantime.

7. That in every county a land office shall be established in the most central and convenient situation, and placed under the control and management of a salaried county surveyor with a clerk and draftsman—also, resident licensed surveyors, who shall perform the services required of them by contract.

8. That the county surveyor shall keep in his office, for the reference of the public, full and complete maps showing all the surveyed, vacant, and alienated lands in his county, and duplicates of the same shall be deposited in the Surveyor-General's office in Sydney, copies of which shall be lithographed and sold to the public for only such sum as shall cover the expense thereof.

The alienated lands being all fenced in, and the country generally thereby designed throughout, will render lithographed plans of great service, but without such land marks, of no use whatever in comparison.

9. Any person desirous of obtaining either country, town, or suburban lots shall notify his selection at the county land office, and obtain a certificate setting forth the quantity, situation, boundaries, and amount of yearly rental upon the land selected.

10. The applicant shall take this certificate to the County Treasurer or Clerk of Petty Sessions, who shall file the same, and the applicant, on payment of one year's rental, shall obtain a receipt for the same, which receipt shall constitute his priority of claim to the land applied for, and on producing it to the county surveyor, the said county surveyor shall cause the applicant to be put into immediate possession of his land.

11. In counties where large portions of land have already been disposed of, and have consequently given rise to a multiplicity of interests, it is expedient that all the necessary reserves for towns and villages, forests of timber, commonage, &c., &c., should be finally fixed, and handed over to the charge of the county municipality, and that all the remaining Crown lands should be submitted to the ordeal of a public sale by auction at a low upset price, that the same may be taken out of the hands of the Crown as soon as possible.

The alienation of the Crown lands would greatly relieve the Surveyor-General's department of its burdens and expenses.

12. That, after a specified period, licenses of every description to occupy Crown lands, whether to consume the natural grasses, cut timber for mercantile purposes, or to mine for precious metals and minerals, as well as all pastoral leases, after their expiration, shall entirely cease to be issued, and only *freehold* tenures of land shall be permitted throughout the colony.

The alienation of the Crown lands, again, would supersede all necessity for gold commissioners and constables, and the duty levied upon the precious metals and minerals rendered all the more profitable to the revenue.

Much more can be spoken than written in favour of the above suggestions; but I shall conclude, and rest in the hope that two and thirty years' experience in this colony, in the double capacity of surveyor and settler, will be some extenuation for the presumption of, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
JAMES RALFE, Licensed Surveyor.
Port Macquarie, October 26th.

DOTTINGS ON ASTRONOMY.

No. VI.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

> Gems sparkle in the outer courts of HIM
> Who placed them in infinitude of space,
> And bade them blaze in splendour ever bright,
> The shadows of His glory uncreate.—Anon.

Sir,—The constellations which I have here endeavoured to point out, are now near our meridian, and the moon being on the wane the present is a favourable time for viewing them.

J. M.

Pitt-street South, 6th November, 1857.

XXXVIII.—*Sagitta*, the Arrow.—In the large space above Altair (34) is this small constellation, consisting principally of three minor stars in a line across the field east and westward, though Aratus reckons its constituencies to be eighteen. A rich milky-way cluster on the shaft of the Arrow much occupied the attention of astronomers towards the close of the 18th century.

XXXIX.—*Vulpeculus et Anser*, the Fox and Goose.—This asterism is of modern introduction, having been imagined by Hevelius out of the *stellæ informes** to occupy a space between the Arrow and the Swan, where the Via Lactea divides into two branches. Its principal star (of small magnitude) though designated in Vulpeculus is in the neck of the Goose, and is actually the *lucida Anseris*, if it deserves the distinction. The star in the Fox's tail is close to the near leg of Pegasus, so wide a stretch does Reynard take. According to Hevelius there are thirty-seven stars in this dual group.

XL.—*Pegasus*—occupying considerable space in the heavens, east of the Dolphin (35), is this constellation, known as Apollo's winged steed. It may be recognised by its three lucidæ—Martcab, Algenib, and Scheat—which, with the bright star (Alpharet) in the head of Andromeda (40), constitute what is called the great square of Pegasus. Of this notable square Markab and Scheat form the western, and the other two the eastern side. A line from the Pleiades (5) through Arietis (4) leads to Algenib, at the eastern point of the horse's wing. There is a conspicuous star in the neck, south-west of Markab, and a brighter one in the nose, called Enif, from the Arabic.

XLI.—*Equuleus*.—The "winged steed" just noticed is kept in countenance by the bodiless horse with which Apollo or some other ancient worthy has paired him off, like the leaders in an ante-railway mail coach. Equuleus, or the Little Horse, is immediately west of Pegasus, and is distinguished by a trapezium of four stars of the fourth magnitude, called Kitalpha, signifying a portion of the horse. Its place its thus pointed out by the "rhymester" from whom I have before quoted:

> "When Pegasus within our view
> His spacious square doth spread,
> Midway from Markab to Altair
> You'll find the Horse's Head."

XLII.—*Andromeda*, occasionly referred to as a captive lady, is situated north-east of Pegasus. Its lucidæ are, Alpharet (noticed above) Mirach, and Almak, the three being nearly in a line. There is a remarkable nebula in the robe, which (Captain Smith says)† "may be caught by a good eye on a very fine night;" but to observe it from our southern latitude a telescope is requisite. That accurate and persevering astronomer, Sir William Herschell, gave this phenomenon a rigid scrutiny, and concluded it to be the nearest of all the great nebulæ. "The brightest part of it (he says) approaches to the resolvable nebulosity, and begins to shew a faint red colour, which, from many observations on the magnitude and colour of nebulæ, I believe to be an indication that its distance in the coloured part does not exceed two thousand times the distance of Sirius."

"Does not exceed that distance"! That is, so far from us, that light, which is endowed with the swiftest degree of motion yet known, flying along at the rate of 190,000 miles in a second of time, or nearly twelve millions of miles in a minute, would require upwards of six thousand years to traverse the awful interval! As to that type of celestial velocity so often quoted, the cannon ball, with its 500 miles an hour pace, it would have no chance of passing the same space under nine or ten thousand millions of years. What an overwhelming idea does such an astonishing calculation give of the all-wise and Omnipotent intelligence.†

XLIII.—*Triangulum Borealis*.—In the space between Andromeda and Aries ‡ is this small group, which, having no other stars near it, is easily found. Its principal star is the eastern point of a triangle, Alpharet (40) the western, and Mirach the northern.

XLIV.—*Perseus et Caput Medusæ*.—In the far north, so distant from our sphere of observation as to be very indistinct to us, is this binary constellation, of which the lucidæ may be traced in a clear night. There are some curious astronomical facts connected with it, which justify its being described at some length, if only by way of compensation for its remoteness. Perseus is depicted as a warrior clad in armour, holding in his hand the head of Medusa, whence the compound name of the constellation. It is in a brilliant part of the Via Lactea, and the number of stars comprised in it (of which Mirfak in the warrior's left side is the principal one), may be said to be infinite. A star in the head of Medusa is termed Algol, from the Arabic, Al-ghul, a monster or demon. It is the most remarkable of what are designated variable stars, i. e. those which undergo a periodical change of brightness. If, says Dr. Mitchell, ("Planetary and Stellar Worlds") I could direct your attention to a brilliant star named Algol, in the Head of Medusa, and bring a powerful telescope to aid your examinations, this star, while you are watching it, might be seen to lose its splendour, and from its rank of the second magnitude to decline in brightness, until it would scarcely be visible to the naked eye. Having reached a certain limit it would commence an increase, and, by slow degrees, resume its original splendour. This decrease and increase are accomplished in about eight hours. Having regained its usual light, it remains stationary for about two days and a half, and then repeats the process. This curious law of variation appears to suggest the revolution round it of some opaque body, which, when interposed between us and Algol, cuts off a large portion of its light; or, that the star revolves on an axis, having parts of its surface not luminous. To find Algol by alignment, lead the eye from Orion's Belt through Aldeberan (5), and, at rather more than double the distance, it will hit the head of Medusa.

XLV.—*Capricornus*, the Goat, is the tenth sign in the zodiac. Two bright stars in the horns point in a north-north-western direction to Altair (34). A pale white cluster in the caudal fin of "the monster with a fish's tail," is a star of the fifth magnitude, about twenty degrees north-west of Fomalhaut.

XLVI.—*Aquarius*, the Water-bearer, in close fellowship with the preceding, in the zodiacal colure, is of less easy recognition, its constituencies being intermixed with those of the Goat. A star in the breast of Aquarius is about midway between Equuleus (39), and the star in the tail of Capricornus.

XLVII.—*Pisces*, the Fishes.—This, the twelfth sign in the Ecliptic, is a very intricate and obscure affair, and it must have required no ordinary stretch of fancy to give a designation to such a scattered lot of stars. It is represented on the globe as two of the finny tribe linked together by a ribbon attached to their tails, a wavy line of stars being adopted as the ribbon. This constellation occupies considerable space, one of the fishes being under the wing of Pegasus, and the other (called the northern fish) under the right arm of Andromeda,—the two nearly at a right angle. There are many interesting telescopic objects in this asterism, which it is not easy to trace with the unassisted eye.

(To be continued.)

Errata.—In my last communication, line two of No. XXV., for "upper *end*," read "upper *one*," (the "end" of a star is obviously a misprint.) In the first line of the doggrel rhymes, No. XXVII., for "*to* the stately swan," read "*in* the stately swan."

* Stars not as yet formed into constellations.
† Captain Smith.
‡ Aries will be on our meridian on the 2[illegible]th instant.

IN RE PERRY AND ANOTHER V. MACDONALD.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—My attention having been drawn to the libellous use of my name in the report of the above case in your issue of 22nd instant, I beg to solicit the indulgence of a space in your journal, for the purpose of vindicating my own character, and repelling a charge which is in every way false, and to me exceedingly injurious.

Just prior to the surrendering of the estate of De Pass, Ellis, and Co., Mr. Ellis, one of the firm, arrived at Moreton Bay, and gave me to understand that the firm in Sydney was in want of funds, and requested me to proceed up the country to collect. I did so: and, in passing through Ipswich, on my return, I settled the account with Macdonald, as stated in the paper, my tavern bill being part of my travelling expenses, and chargeable to the firm. On my arrival in Brisbane, I found the business had been closed by Mr. Ellis, part of the stock being sold by auction, and the remainder sent to Sydney. The books were in the hands of a party in their employ, to whom I rendered a statement of my transactions (Macdonald's included) and also the proceeds. The same statement and proceeds I afterwards saw handed over to De Pass in Sydney.

Some short time after this, Mr. De Pass became the purchaser of his own assets, and commissioned me to collect them, which for a consideration I consented to do. In furtherance of this object, I have been in correspondence, since my arrival on the Rocky diggings, with Mr. S. L. Bensusan, whom De Pass represented to me as his agent in this matter. I have written to him three times, and have received one letter from him, which will sufficiently prove that I have neither "absconded" nor "hid myself." I have also been in correspondence with many others, and all parties in any way connected with me, are perfectly cognisant of my whereabouts.

The injuries that such reports are certain to inflict upon me are too apparent to need comment. I shall, therefore, only infringe further upon your space to publicly inform the perpetrator of such reports that unless he at once makes me a suitable and public apology through the medium of the Press, both of Sydney and Moreton Bay, I shall lose no time in commencing an action against him for such unwarrantable assertions.

Your obliged and obediend servant,
HENRY MAURICE,
Late of the firm of Henry Maurice and Co., of Brisbane, Moreton Bay.
Rocky River Diggings, October 26, 1857.

[The statement of which Mr. Maurice complains was made in open Court, and was, therefore, placed on record by our law reporter in the ordinary course of his professional duty. If Mr. Maurice wants further explanation he must seek it at the hands of those from whom the statement emanated. We should imagine, however, that his character will be sufficiently vindicated by the publication of this letter. It is clear, that although the parties who sought to avail themselves of his evidence might not, at the time, have been able to discover his whereabouts, he was not "in biding," or he could not have came forward thus hromptly.]

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On THURSDAY, 12th NOVEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, EDEN.

Auckland (Country Lots).—Parish of Panbula. Between half a mile and 1¼ mile westerly from Panbula: Lots 1 to 6, 60 acres 2 roods 32 perches.—Parish of Bega. Within the Bega Reserve, about 4 miles south-easterly from the town of Bega: Lots 7 and 8, 203 acres each. Between 3 and 4 miles south-easterly from the town of Bega: Lot 9, 71 acres 2 roods; lot 10, 101 acres 3 roods; lot 11, 106 acres 24 perches; lot 12, 130 acres 1 rood 4 perches. On the Bega River, between 2 and 3 miles southerly from the town of Bega: Lot 13, 132 acres 3 roods; lot 14, 141 acres; lot 15, 175 acres 2 roods; lot 16, 188 acres 2 roods; lot 17, 148 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Auckland (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Panbula. Village of Panbula: Lots 18 to 28, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £3 per acre.

Auckland (Town Lots).—Parish of Panbula. Village of Panbula: Lots 29 to 42, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, GOULBURN.

Georgiana (Country Lots.)—Parish unnamed. Near Redbank, about a mile south-westerly from D. Reece's 100 acres: Lot 1, 40 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Argyle (Country Lots.)—Parish of Marulan. Lying to the east of the village of Marulan, and adjoining the east boundary of J. Peters' 100 acres, and the south boundary of G. Barber's 944 acres: Lot 2, 47 acres 2 roods; lot 3, 42 acres 2 roods. Parish of Nattery. Adjoining the south boundary of Major Lockyer's 1280 acres, and the west boundary of W. Shelly's 300 acres: Lot 5, 38 acres 2 roods; lot 6, 40 acres. On Narranbulla Creek, between W. Shelly's 300 acres and his 320 acres on that creek: Lot 7, 49 acres; lot 8, 54 acres; lot 9, 45 acres; lot 10, 40 acres; lot 11, 60 acres; lot 12, 53 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Argyle (Special Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. In the reserve at Tarrago Lagoon: Lot 13, 7 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lot 14, 6 acres 1 rood 29 perches; lot 15, 5 acres 2 roods 16 perches; lot 16, 5 acres 37 perches; lot 17, 5 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lot 18, 8 acres 1 rood 25 perches; lot 19, 10 acres 39 perches; lots 20 and 21, 12 acres each; lots 22 to 24, 10 acres each; lot 25, 8 acres 2 roods 29 perches; lots 27 and 28, 10 acres 32 perches each; lot 29, 9 acres 2 roods 33 perches; lot 30, 11 acres 9 perches; lot 31, 10 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lot 32 to 34, 5 acres each; lot 35, acres 1 rood. Upset price, £2 per acre.

Argyle (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Towrang. At Goulburn: Lot 36, 20 acres; lot 37, 15 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lot 38, 14 acres 3 roods 29 perches; lot 39, 16 acres 3 roods 12 perches; lot 40, 17 acres 3 roods 21 perches; lots 41 and 42, 14 acres 2 roods 14 perches each; lots 43 and 44, 10 acres each, lots 45 and 46, 16 acres 24 perches each. Upset price £2 and £2 10s. per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, IPSWICH.

Churchill (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Jeebropilly. On Warrill Creek, near Ipswich: Lot 1, 29 acres 3 roods 30 perches. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre.

Stanley (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Ipswich. At Ipswich: Lot 2, 3 roods 14 perches; lot 3, 3 roods 35 perches; lot 4, 1 acre 9 perches; lot 5, 1 acre 15 perches; lot 6, 2 acres 1 rood 1[illegible] perches; lot 7, 1 acre 1 perch; lot 8, 1 acre 1 rood 33 perches; lot 9, 1 acre 7 perches; lot 10, 1 acre 11 perches; lot 11, 1 acre 3 roods 2 perches; lot 12, 1 acre 14 perches; lot 13, 2 acres 1 rood 14 perches; lots 14 and 15, 2 acres 2 roods 6 perches each; lot 16, 3 roods 29 perches; lot 17, 3 roods 37 perches; lot 18, 2 acres 2 roods 6 perches; lots 19 and 20, 1 acre 17 perches each; lot 21, 2 acres 2 roods 6 perches; lot 22, 1 acre 15 perches; lot 23, 1 acre 2 roods 25 perches; lot 24, 2 acres 2 roods 6 perches; lot 25, 1 acre 3 roods 38 perches; lot 26, 2 acres 1 rood 36 perches; lot 27, 2 acres 1 rood 39 perches; lot 28, 2 acres 3 roods 25 perches; lot 29, 1 acre 30 perches; lot 30, 2 acres 1 rood 5 perches; lot 31, 1 acre 25 perches; lot 32, 1 acre 30 perches; lot 33, 3 acres 17 perches; lot 34, 1 acre 3 roods 27 perches; lot 35, 2 acres 1 rood; lot 36, 2 acres 1 rood 17 perches; lot 37, 1 acre 3 roods 35 perches; lot 38, 2 acres 1 rood 10 perches; lot 39, 2 acres 11 perches; lot 40, 2 acres 16 perches; lot 41, 2 acres 1 rood 37 perches; lot 42, 3 acres 38 perches; lots 43 and 44, 3 acres each; lot 45, 2 acres 3 roods 21 perches; lot 46, 3 acres 2 roods 9 perches. Upset price £5 per acre.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, MAITLAND.

Northumberland (Country Lots).—Parishes of Pokolbin and Allandale. On Black Creek, adjoining the north-west corner of James Mitchell's 750 acres: Lot 1, 33 acres; lot 2, 42 acres. On Deadman's Creek, adjoining the east boundary of Leslie Duguid's 600 acres: Lot 3, 55 acres. On the road from Wollombi to Maitland, where it crosses the Black Waterhole Creek, and opposite to John Callaghan's 40 acres, and John Taylor's 40 acres: Lot 4, 37 acres; lot 5, 52 acres.—Parish of Heddon. On Black Waterhole Creek, near the north-east corner of John Taylor's 46 acres: Lot 6, 42 acres; lot 7, 40 acres. On the road from Wollombi to Maitland, adjoining and lying near the south-east corner of Mrs. Leslie Duguid's 1280 acres: Lot 8, 30 acres 3 roods; lot 9, 34 acres 1 rood; lot 10, 43 acres 2 roods; lot 11, 45 acres 2 roods; lot 12, 17 acres. On Swamp Creek, lying between J. Weston's two portions of 640 acres and 40 acres: Lot 13, 35 acres. On Swamp Creek, adjoining the south-west corner of John Callaghan's 640 acres: Lot 14, 80 acres.—Parish of Stanford. Adjoining the west boundary of George Brooks' 2000 acres, and lying to the south of John Eastcott's 100: Lot 15, 40 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Northumberland (Town Lots).—Parish of Maitland. Town of Maitland: Lot 16 to 25, 1 rood 35 perches each.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, WELLINGTON.

Wellington (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. Between C. M'Namara's portions 15 and 16, and the north boundary of the Welbang Village Reserve, near Wellington: Lot 1, 26 acres 2 roods 31 perches; lot 2, 30 acres; lot 3, 22 acres 3 roods; lot 4, 25 acres; lot 5, 32 acres 3 roods; lots 6 and 7, 36 acres 1 rood each.—Parish of Wellington. Adjoining the east boundary of C. M'Namara's portion No. 16: Lot 8, 32 acres. Adjoining the east boundary of J. Hayward's portion No. 17: Lot 9, 33 acres. Adjoining the east boundary of R. Veitch's portion No. 18: Lot 10, 34 acres. Adjoining the north boundary of W. Curtis' portion No. 32: Lot 11, 30 acres. On the Macquarie River, near Wellington, adjoining the north boundary of Thomas Cashel's 32 acres 1 rood 38 perches: Lot 12, 35 acres 1 rood. On the Macquarie River, about half a mile north-east from T. Cashel's 32 acres 1 rood 38 perches: Lot 13, 38 acres 3 roods. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Wellington (Town Lots).—Parish of Wellington. Town of Wellington: Lots 14 to 17, 2 roods each; lot 18, 1 rood 26 perches; lots 19 to 33, 2 roods each; lot 34, 1 acre 14 perches; lot 35, 3 roods 38 perches; lot 36, 1 acre 19 perches; lots 37 to 39, 3 roods 29½ perches each; lot 40, 1 acre 2 roods 30 perches; lot 41, 1 acre 3 roods 21 perches; lot 42, 1 acre 2 roods 18½ perches; lot 43, 1 acre 2 roods 5 perches; lot 44, 1 acre 3 roods 11 perches; lot 45, 1 acre 28 perches; lot 46, 2 acres 3 roods 33½ perches; lot 47, 2 acres 25½ perches; lot 48, 2 acres 3 roods 14 perches. Upset price, £3 and £8 per acre.

On Thursday, 19th November, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, GRAFTON.

Clarence (Country Lots).—Parish of Great Marlow. About 2 miles northerly from Grafton: Lot 1, 28 acres; lot 2, 31 acres; lot 3, 38 acres; lot 4, 35 acres; lot 5, 63 acres 3 roods; lot 6, 30 acres 1 rood; lot 7, 22 acres; lot 8, 25 acres; lot 9, 27 acres 3 roods; lot 10, 40 acres; lot 11, 52 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Clarence (Special Country Lots).—Parish of Great Marlow. About 2 miles northerly from Grafton: Lot 12, 12 acres 2 roods; lot 13, 8 acres 2 roods. In the northern environs of Grafton: Lot 14, 12 acres 1 rood; lots 15 to 17, 15 acres each; lot 18, 11 acres 1 rood; lot 19, 14 acres 2 roods 20 perches; lots 20 to 22, 20 acres each; lot 23, 16 acres 2 roods; lot 24, 18 acres 5 perches; lots 25 and 26, 10 acres each; lots 27 and 28, 15 acres each; lot 29, 3 acres 1 rood; lot 30, 9 acres; lot 31, 20 acres; lot 32, 7 acres; lot 33, 20 acres; lot 34, 8 acres 3 roods; lot 35, 24 acres. Upset price, £2 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, TENTERFIELD.

County unnamed (Town Lots).—Parish of Tenterfield. Town of Tenterfield: Lots 1 to 33, 2 roods each; lot 34, 1 rood 39 perches; lot 35, 1 rood 35 perches; lot 36, 1 rood 32 perches; lot 37, 1 rood 36 perches; lot 38, 2 roods. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On FRIDAY, 20th NOVEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, CASINO.

Rous (Suburban Lots).—Parish of North Codrington. Town of Codrington: Lot 1, 2 acres 1 rood; lot 2, 2 acres 1 rood 14 perches; lot 3, 3 acres 6 perches; lot 4, 2 acres 3 roods 1 perch; lot 5, 1 acre 3 roods 38 perches; lot 6, 2 acres 28 perches; lots 7 and 8, 1 acre 2 roods 26 perches each, lots 9 to 13, 2 roods each; lots 14 and 15, 1 rood 14 perches each; lots 16, 1 rood 15 perches each; lot 17, 1 rood 16 perches each; lot 18, 1 rood 17 perches each; lots 19 and 20, 1 rood 18 perches each.—Parish of Ballina. Town of West Ballina: Lots 21 to 25, 2 roods each; lots 26 to 30, 2 roods 6 perches each. Town of East Ballina: Lot 31, 1 rood 32½ perches; lot 32, 1 rood 35½ perches; lot 33, 1 rood 36 perches; lot 34, 1 rood 30½ perches; lot 35, 1 rood 26½ perches; lot 36, 1 rood 24½ perches; lot 37, 3 roods 7 perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, TENTERFIELD.

County unnamed (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Glen Innes. Town of Glen Innes: Lots 11 to 14, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 15 and 16, 1 acre 2 roods each; lots 17 to 20, 2 acres each; lots 21 and 22, 1 acre 2 roods each; lots 23 and 24, 2 acres 16 perches each; lots 25 and 26, 2 acres 3 roods 8 perches; lots 27 and 28, 3 acres 2 roods each; lots 29 to 32, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £3 and £4 per acre.

County unnamed (Town Lots).—Parish of Glen Innes. Town of Glen Innes: Lots 33 to 41, 2 acres 32 perches each; lots 42 to 51, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

County unnamed (Country Lots).—Parish of Tenterfield. On Tenterfield and Groomsbridge Swamp Creeks, within Tenterfield Reserve, and lying to the southward of the town: Lot 1, 35 acres; lots 2 and 3, 72 acres each; lot 4, 80 acres; lot 5, 51 acres; lot 6, 103 acres; lot 7, 64 acres; lot 8, 86 acres; lot 9, 63 acres; lot 10, 72 acres; lot 11, 78 acres; lot 12, 87 acres. Within Tenterfield Reserve, and lying to the north-east of the town: Lot 13, 41 acres 2 roods; lot 14, 160 acres; lots 15 and 16, 57 acres 1 rood each. Upset price, £1 per acre.

County unnamed (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Tenterfield. Town of Tenterfield: Lots 17 to 20, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 21, 1 acre 30 perches; lot 22, 4 acres 3 roods; lot 23, 4 acres 2 roods 17 perches; lot 24, 1 acre 3 roods 32 perches; lot 25, 2 acres 2 roods 24 perches; lot 26, 3 acres 25 perches; lot 27, 2 acres 2 roods; lot 28, 3 roods 30 perches; lot 29, 4 acres 3 roods 33 perches; lot 30, 2 acres 1 rood 12 perches; lot 31 and 32, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 33, 4 acres 2 roods 16 perches; lot 34, 2 acres 2 roods; lot 35, 5 acres 2 roods 20 perches; lot 36, 5 acres 2 roods; lot 37, 4 acres 3 roods 21 perches; lot 38, 3 acres 3 roods 38 perches. Upset price £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 24th NOVEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, MURRURUNDI.

Buckland (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Quirindi. Town of Quirindi: Lot 1, 2 acres; lot 2, 1 acre 3 roods; lot 3, 4 acres 2 roods 27 perches; lot 4, 3 acres 2 roods 12 perches; lot 5, 3 acres 2 roods; lot 6, 2 acres 1 rood 36 perches; lot 7, 1 acre 31 perches; lots 8 and 9, 2 acres 1 rood each; lot 10, 1 acre 3 roods; lot 11, 2 acres 38 perches; lot 12, 5 acres; lot 13, 6 acres 3 rood. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

Buckland (Town Lots).—Parish of Quirindi. Town of Quirindi: Lots 14 to 31, 2 roods each. Parish of Doughboy Hollow. Village of Doughboy Hollow: Lots 32 to 52, 1 acre each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WELLINGROVE.

County unnamed (Town Lots).—Parish of Stonehenge. Town of Stonehenge: Lots 1 to 32, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On WEDNESDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, NUNDLE.

Parry (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Nundle. At Nundle: Lots 1 to 5, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 6, 2 acres 2 roods 36 perches; lot 7, 2 acres 1 rood, 16 perches; lot 8, 1 acre 3 roods, 35 perches; lot 9, 3 acres 1 rood 18 perches; lots 10 and 11, 5 acres each; lot 12, 6 acres 12 perches. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

Parry (Town Lots).—Parish of Nundle. Town of Nundle: Lots 13 to 45, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On THURSDAY, 3rd December, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, NUNDLE.

Parry (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Nundle. In the southern environs of Nundle: Lot 1, 6 acres 1 rood 19 perches; lot 2, 7 acres 2 roods 37 perches; lots 3 to 5, 6 acres; lot 6, 6 acres 3 roods 28 perches; lot 7 to 11, 6 acres each; lot 12, 6 acres 8 perches; lots 13 and 14, 6 acres each; lot 15, 5 acres 36 perches. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

Parry (Country Lots).—Parish of Nundle. Between half a mile and 1½ mile southerly from Nundle: Lot 16, 42 acres; lot 17, 66 acres; lot 18, 61 acres; lot 19, 39 acres; lot 20, 46 acres; lots 21 and 22, 80 acres each; lot 23, 78 acres; lot 24, 68 acres; lot 25, 30 acres; lot 26, 61 acres; lot 27, 102 acres; lot 28, 122 acres; lot 29, 158 acres; lot 30, 77 acres; lot 31, 50 acres; lots 32 and 33, 80 acres each; lot 34, 103 acres; lot 35, 93 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WARIALDA.

County Unnamed (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Bingara. Town of Bingara: Lot 1, 3 roods 28 perches; lot 2, 2 roods 34 perches; lot 3, 1 acre 2 roods 34 perches; lot 4, 2 acres 1 rood 34 perches; lots 5 and 6, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 7, 1 acre 1 rood; lot 8, 3 acres 1 rood; lot 9, 6 acres 3 roods 16 perches; lot 10, 5 acres; lot 11, 6 acres 2 roods; lots 12 to 15, 2 acres each; lot 16, 1 acre 2 roods 16 perches. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, £4, and £8 per acre.

County Unnamed (Town Lots).—Parish of Bingara. Town of Bingara: Lots 17 to 36, 2 roods each. Upset price £8 per acre.

On MONDAY, 7th DECEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BRISBANE.

Stanley (Country Lots).—Parish of Moggill. On Pullen Pullen Creek, near its confluence with the Brisbane River: Lot 1, 55 acres; lot 2, 50 acres; lot 3, 48 acres; lot 4, 55 acres; lot 5, 47 acres; lot 6, 67 acres. On the left bank of the Brisbane River, between its confluence with the Pullen Pullen Creek and with Moggill Creek: Lot 7, 41 acres; lot 8, 36 acres; lot 9, 68 acres; lot 10, 67 acres; lot 11, 58 acres; lot 12, 43 acres; lot 13, 41 acres; lot 14, 42 acres; lot 15, 34 acres; lot 16, 33 acres; lot 17 36 acres; lot 18, 41 acres; lot 19, 58 acres; lot 20, 54 acres. On Moggill Creek, near its confluence with the Brisbane River: Lot 21, 59 acres; lot 22, 30 acres; lot 23, 34 acres; lot 24, 38 acres Upset price, £1 per acre.

Stanley (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Enoggera. About 3 miles north-westerly from the town of Brisbane: Lot 25, 30 acres 3 roods.—Parish of South Brisbane. In the southern environs of Brisbane: Lot 26, 8 acres 2 roods 9 perches; lot 27, 3 acres 20 perches. Upset price, £1 and £2 10s. per acre.

Stanley (Town Lots).—Parish of South Brisbane. Town of Brisbane: Lots 28 to 44, 36 perches each. Upset price, £100 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, GOULBURN.

Argyle (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On and near to Third Creek, and lying to the westward of W. Lithgow's 640 acres, near Gullen: Lot 1, 3 acres 1 rood; lot 2, 63 acres 3 roods; lot 3, 36 acres 1 rood; lot 4, 63 acres 3 roods; lot 5, 30 acres; lot 6, 52 acres 3 roods; lot 7, 30 acres; lot 8, 52 acres 3 roods; lot 9, 30 acres; lot 10, 52 acres 3 roods; lot 11, 30 acres; lot 12, 53 acres 3 roods; lot 13, 31 acres 1 rood; lot 14, 30 acres; lot 15, 29 acres 1 rood; lot 16, 49 acres; lot 17, 42 acres; lot 18, 35 acres; lot 19, 36 acres 1 rood; lot 20, 35 acres; lot 21, 31 acres; lot 22, 57 acres 2 roods; lot 23, 37 acres; lot 24, 33 acres; lot 25, 54 acres; lot 26, 41 acres. On and near to Middle Creek, and lying to the southward of W. Lithgow's 640 acres near Gullen: Lots 27 and 28, 41 acres each; lots 29 and 30, 57 acres each; lot 31, 32 acres; lot 32, 31 acres; lot 33, 32 acres; lot 34, 35 acres; lot 35, 52 acres; lot 36, 57 acres; lot 37, 63 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, MUDGEE.

Wellington (Town Lots).—Parish of Mudgee. Town of Mudgee: Lot 1, 2 roods; lots 2 to 7, 1 rood 35 perches each; lot 8, 2 roods; lot 9, 1 rood 30 perches; lots 10 to 14, 2 roods each; lot 15, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 16, 2 roods; lots 17 to 19, 1 rood 35 perches each; lot 20, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 21, 2 roods; lots 22 to 27, 1 rood 35 perches each; lot 28, 2 roods; lot 29, 1 rood 30 perches; lots 30 to 34, 2 roods each; lot 35, 1 rood 3[illegible] perches; lot 36, 2 roods; lots 37 to 39, 1 rood 35 perches each; lot 40, 1 rood 30 perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, ORANGE.

Wellington (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On Molong Creek, near to and adjoining M. Dunn's 32 acres and opposite the village reserve adjoining the south boundary of J. Taylor's 2560 acres grant: Lot 1, 42 acres; lot 2, 45 acres, lot 3, 67 acres; lot 4, 51 acres; lots 5 and 6, 48 acres each. On the road from Orange to Wellington, and lying to the south of Thomas Kite's 197 acres: Lot 7, 34 acres; lot 8, 32 acres; lot 9, 51 acres. On Molong Creek, and lying to the west of various portions on Nundillion Ponds, purchased by T. Kite: Lot 10, 67 acres; lot 11, 38 acres; lot 12, 40 acres; lot 13, 39 acres; lot 14, 43 acres; lots 15 and 16, 63 acres each. On the road from Orange to the Mullions, adjoining and near to the north boundary of C. Scott's 843 acres: Lot 17, 40 acres; lot 18, 37 acres; lot 19, 34 acres; lot 20, 30 acres; lot 21, 34 acres; lots 22 and 23, 39 acres each. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Bathurst (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Byng. Village of Byng: Lots 24 and 25, 5 acres each, lot 26, 4 acres 27 perches; lot 27, 4 acres 2 roods 14 perches; lot 28, 4 acres 2 roods 37 perches; lot 29, 5 acres 5 perches; lot 30, 5 acres 1 rood 17 perches; lot 31, 4 acres 3 roods 15 perches; lot 32, 4 acres 1 rood 26 perches; lots 33 and 34, 1 acre each. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

Wellington (Town Lots).—Parish of Orange. Village of Orange: Lots 35 to 43, 2 roods each; lots 44 and 45, 1 acre each; lots 46 to 48, 2 roods each; lot 49, 1 acre; lot 50, 2 roods. Upset price £8 per acre.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Sutton Forest.—23rd October: Dark bay horse, TB on near shoulder (the B blotched), 6 years old, 12½ hands high. Black colt, star in forehead, illegible brand, 3 years old, 15½ hands high. Iron grey filly, JE or JP on near shoulder, star in forehead, 1 year old. Brown colt, unbranded, 1 year old. To be sold on 19th November.

Hexham.—20th October: Bay colt, black points, A near shoulder, long tail. Brown entire colt, small star, off fore foot white, little white on near fore foot, near hind foot white, long tail, no brand visible. Chesnut entire colt, star, E sideways near shoulder, long tail. Bay filly, black points, W near shoulder, long tail. To be sold on 11th November.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

November 5.—William IV. (s.), 120 tons, Captain Chatfield, from Merimbula, 3rd instant. Passengers—Mr. J. Manning, and 7 in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

DEPARTURES.

November 5.—Zone, for Melbourne.
November 5.—Tasmania (s.), for Eden and Hobart Town.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Zemindar, for Madras; Elieser, for Port Cooper.

CLEARANCES.

November 5.—Elieser, schooner, 55 tons, Captain Wallace, for Port Cooper.

November 5.—Tasmania (s.), 285 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Howe, and servant, Mr., Mrs, and Miss Weale, Mr., Mrs. Cohen, (3) children, and servant, Mr. Harris, Mr. A. Weill, Mr. and Mrs. Egan, Miss Harris, Messrs. Pearse, Moss, Grenville.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 5.—Caroline, from Morpeth, with 101 bags bran, 800 bushels wheat, 70 bushels maize; Star of the North, Jane, and Peahen, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber, 500 dozen oranges, 40,000 shingles; Alexander and John, H. M. Warfield, and Gazelle, from Newcastle, with 250 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 140 bags maize, 20 trusses hay, 11 bales wool, 100 sheep, 1 horse, 12 cases eggs, 1 cask tallow, 30 hides, 6 coops fowls, 20 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 5.—Tiger, and Shamrock, for Newcastle; Jane, Peahen, and Star of the North, for Brisbane Water.

EXPORTS.

November 5.—Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town: 200 half-chests 67 boxes 30 chests congou, 100 half-chests tea, 10 cases cigars, F. Barrington; 7 cases cigars, 1 quarter-cask wine, E. Wylde; 3 cases arrowroot, G. Rees; 41 coils rope, Macnamara, Son, and Co.; 1 case saddlery, Alexander; 1 case wine, J. Ralph; 37 barrels 2 cases oranges, O. Downes; 80 bags biscuits, G. Wilkie and Co.; 12 bags maize, Brown; 1 keg, Smith, Brothers; 28 boxes fruit, W. Donovan; 6 casks 2 cases drugs, E. Row; 24 tierces beef, H. Bell; 1 case plants, S. Baptist; 11 tierces beef, 15 casks oil, J. Clinch; 13 casks butter, Meiklejohn; 30 casks fruit, T. Lawless; 151 bags coffee, P. J. Cohen; 80 bags coffee, S. A. Joseph; for Twofold Bay, 30 packages free goods; 9 cases cordials, 16 mats sugar, 2 packages coffee, 1 case whisky, 1 hogshead rum, 2 casks 1 quarter-cask wine, 10 cases brandy.

November 5.—Elieser, for Port Cooper: 10 casks soda, J. Mort and Co.; 12 cases drapery, 5 cases glass, 2 cases 2 casks ironmongery, 6 bundles leather, 16 trunks boots and shoes, Fairhurst and Co.; 2 cases drapery, A. Demster; 1 case drapery, J. R. Hayes; 60 mats sugar, Foss, Son, and Co.; 16 mats sugar, 5 chests 10 half-chests 10 quarter-chests tea, 2 half tierces tobacco, J. and C. Keele; 10 cases mustard, 11 tanks, 12 cases, 10 kegs shot, 15 casks currants, 1 case slops, J. J. Peacock; 10 cases tinplates, 1 case gunpowder, J. Nelson; 3 cases drapery, H. Allport.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Port Cooper.—By the Elieser, this day at noon, if not underway.

For Port Curtis.—By the Jenny Lind, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Port Macquarie.—By the William IV. (s.), this evening, at 5·30.

For Madras.—By the Zemindar, this evening, at 6.

For Point De Galle.—By the Washington Irving, this evening, at 6.

For Shanghae.—By the Thracian, this evening, at 6.

For Eden and Bluff Harbour.—By the Camilla, on Saturday, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the London (s.), on Saturday, at 2·30.

MAILS BY THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

The mails by the European and Australian Royal Mail Company's chartered steamer City of Sydney, will be made up at this office on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m.

Besides the usual mails for Melbourne, the following mails will be despatched, viz.—To or through the United Kingdom via Marseilles and via Southampton; to France and other continental states (in a closed mail to France); to the northern countries of Europe via Trieste. Direct mails will be transmitted to Western Australia, Ceylon, Alexandria, Malta, Aden; and for transmission by way of Ceylon, mails will be forwarded to Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Gibraltar.

Registered letters will not be received after 4 p.m. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz.—"via Marseilles," in a closed mail to France, or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid, and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed by the closed mail to France the Colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent via Trieste the postage, as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 3rd November, 1857.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: November 5.—London (s.) 504 tons, Captain Cottier, for Melbourne; Victoria Packet, barque 170 tons, Captain Fenwick, for Melbourne.

The William IV (s.), passed a brigantine with a Bentick yard and white poles off Faringall Point, on the 3rd. William IV. brings as cargo 21 bales wool, 115 bags wheat, 21 kegs butter, 14 sides bacon, 34 hides, 3 bags potatoes, 3 bags barley, 2 bags pease, 15 bundles sheepskins.

The Echo, schooner, from Broken Bay, which was blown off the land on Friday, the 23rd October, was towed into harbour yesterday, from Port Stephens, by the Edward cutter.—Newcastle, 5th November.

The City of Sydney (s.)—This fine vessel, which will convey the next overland mail, has received such a complete overhaul in her machinery that there is every prospect of her making the passage in excellent time. In addition to her steam power she will be barque rigged, which will enable her to show a spread of canvas that will considerably increase her already well-known sailing qualities. She is now on the Patent Slip, being cleaned and painted ready for a start, and her commander, Captain Moodie, will leave this port, under the most promising auspices.

Captain O'Sullivan, late of the barque Crishna, has been appointed to the command of the Shamrock (s.), belonging to the A. S. N. Co., which vessel leaves for Shanghai on the 15th inst.

The Lady Bird and Champion Catastrophe.—The *Age* of Monday last, says:—Nobody seems satisfied with the result of the recent trials connected with the catastrophe of the Champion. Where negligence was so obviously the cause of the disaster, it is difficult to see how a jury could exculpate the parties accused; and it becomes a question for the public whether their benefit is consulted in such an immunity from punishment. The *Warrnambool Examiner* seems to think that the catastrophe will have to be repeated before any practical benefit accrues to the public:—"The result of the trials of the mates of the Lady Bird and Champion," says our contemporary, "will not tend to warn officers of colonial steamers against using the utmost vigilance, especially when in the habit of constantly passing each other. And no doubt the public will have again to be startled by another fearful catastrophe, ere punishment reaches those who are culpable and thus as a salutary warning against a repetition." We have before asked the question, Why were the captains of the Lady Bird and Champion not put on their trial? They were surely to blame in not agreeing always to keep a wide berth, especially with the fact before them of having partly run into each other only a few trips previous to the last and fatal collision. As Mr. Justice Barry very properly remarked on the trial of the mate of the Champion: "Though the captains of the vessels are not on their trial here, it appears to me that when their vessels are approaching each other they should be constantly and watchfully upon deck; and that when they go below they should give orders to be called within a reasonable time of the possibility of their vessels approaching or coming into collision. If the experience of captains is to be considered a safeguard to passengers, they should be on deck at the proper time, and not leave the responsibility to subordinate officers."

Prosecution for Non-Delivery of a Mail Bag.—On Friday morning an information was exhibited in the District Court, against Captain Brine, of the ship Kent, suing him for penalties for a breach of the Postal Act, in not delivering a mail bag containing forty-four letters, and forty newspapers, with the rest of the mail. Mr. Sievewright, clerk in the Post Office, appeared as prosecutor. It appeared that the vessel arrived in this Bay on the 21st instant, when, as the Captain thought, all the bags were duly delivered; but on the 23rd a small bag was found beneath two sample parcels. Immediately upon its discovery it was transmitted to the postal authorities. Captain Brine pleaded guilty, but stated that the non-delivery of the bag was purely an inadvertence, which would not have occurred had he received a way-bill, or a duplicate of the receipt of the mails. Mr. Hackett, in finding the defendant in the mitigated penalty of five pounds, stated that he had rendered himself liable to a fine of one hundred pounds for every letter.—*Age*.

Stranding of the Corio.—A correspondent, writing from the Goolwa, under date of October 23rd, says:—"As some of your correspondents positively affirmed on Monday last, that no portion of the Corio would remain intact twenty-four hours after that time, perhaps it may be interesting to some of your readers to know that she is still intact, and that the parties most competent to form an opinion on the matter are, and always have been, perfectly satisfied that she will be got off. Having visited her since the date of your correspondence, I was much surprised to find her, as far as her hull is concerned, to all appearance sound—a circumstance proved by her remaining full of water when nearly high and dry by the receding tide, and with her masts still standing. Should no other correspondent inform you of the fact, I may state that active preparations are making for getting her off, and that the R.M.N. Company's servants are sanguine enough to expect shortly to have her again at Goolwa to refit. It is really, Sir, astonishing to find how much more is known by persons at a distance about matters occurring here than can be learnt by ourselves on the spot." We have also received the following from the office of the R.M.N. Company: The R.M.N. Company's last accounts of this vessel state that the sand is banking her up on off side, so that the sea has little effect upon her. She is quite steady, decks, waterway, or covering-board showing no signs of working; everything appears strong. Upon the weather moderating, the Company's Local Superintendent hopes to get the water out, and by battening her hatchways up keep it out, and with the help of pumps and other appliances expects soon to have her again afloat."—*S. A. Register.*

The Lady Stirling, steamer, was offered for sale by public auction on Thursday and bought in, the highest bid being only £1650; but she was purchased on Saturday by Mr. Dyett, for £1950. Mr. Solomon Cook has a new river-steamer in course of construction which he anticipates will be ready for service about April next. The Pioneer, built by Mr. Cook, has been found to answer admirably.—*Perth Enquirer.*

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

November 4.—Bright Planet, barque, 166 tons, Captain Haggart, from Geelong.
November 4.—Ruby, brig, 149 tons, Captain M'Pherson, from Geelong.
November 5.—Grafton, steamer, from Sydney.
November 5.—Waratah, steamer, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

November 4.—H. M. Warfield, barque, Captain Campbell, for Sydney, with 206 tons coal.
November 4.—Mary Grant, brig, Captain Murray, for Melbourne, with 200 tons coal.
November 4.—Friends, schooner, Captain Banks, for Melbourne, with 140 tons coal, 125 bushels maize.
November 4.—Jessie, schooner, Captain Walker, for Geelong, with 150 tons coal.
November 4.—Tamar, schooner, Captain Christie, for Hobart Town, with 157 tons coal.
November 4.—Clarence, steamer, for Moreton Bay.
November 5.—Vibilia, schooner, Captain M'Alpin, for Geelong, with 164 tons of coal.

COASTERS INWARD.

November 4.—Warlock, Venus.
November 5.—Sister, Edward, Echo.

SUNKEN REEF OFF APOLLO BAY.

The accompanying notice to mariners is published in Tuesday's *Gazette*:—

Office of Ports and Harbours, Williamstown, 22nd October, 1857.

Masters of vessels navigating between Port Phillip Heads and Cape Otway are hereby informed that the foul ground off Apollo Bay, situated between Point Paton and Point Bunbury, and distant about twelve miles N.E. by N. from Cape Otway, has recently been examined by Commander Ross, R.N., Marine Surveyor, and found to consist of an isolated reef, with three fathoms over the shoalest part at low water, spring tides; it is distant from the nearest land two miles, with the following magnetic bearings:—

Shoalest part of reef from Point Bunbury ...... S. 40·30 east
From Point Hayley ...... S. 81·03 east.

It is intended that beacons shall be erected on the shore to indicate the position of this reef; due notice of their completion will hereafter be given; meantime masters of vessels of heavy draught are cautioned not to approach this part of the coast within three miles, as the sea only breaks over the reef in bad weather.

CHARLES FERGUSON, Chief Harbour Master.

THE CATHERINE ADAMSON.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—The report of my evidence at the inquest of the persons lost by the wreck of the Catherine Adamson, appears to have led to the impression that my statement about the late Mr. Ramsay was volunteered by me.

I wish to be allowed to say that such was not the case; that statement was forced from me, most reluctantly, by the authoritative questioning of the Coroner, repeated again and again, contrary to the expressed wish of the jury, who, like myself, seemed to consider such questions quite irrelevant, and under the impression that if I persisted in refusing to answer, I might subject myself to unpleasant consequences, which in my circumstances, having lost all I had on board, including four valuable horses, I saw no reason to encounter.

The letter of the Rev. Mr. Shaw, published in your paper of the 3rd instant, so fully explains the apparent discrepancy between his version and mine, referring as they do to two different periods of time, that I need say no more on that point.

If, in his letter of to-day, Mr. H. A. Blair intends to accuse me of stating that Mr. Ramsay was "helplessly intoxicated in his berth when the wreck occurred," I can only say this charge is untrue.

If anything more is said impugning my veracity, I shall be compelled, in self-defence, to reveal more of the occurrences of the voyage. Expressing my sincere regret that I should have been forced to say anything hurtful to the feelings of the lamented gentleman's relatives.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WILSON.

246, Castlereagh-street, November 5th.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—I have not ventured to give an opinion as to the site of the light on the inner South Head, thinking the matter had been already settled. I see by a letter from "Triton," in to-day's issue, that there may be some hopes of an alteration being yet made in the decision of the Board. Let me, therefore, add the testimony of one who has had much to do with large steamers in narrow channels. "That a harbour light should be at the extremity of the danger it is meant to point out, and that the duller it is the better, so long as it is visible. As the glare from a bright light renders it worse than useless in places where it is necessary to approach the danger within a ship's length."

We should recollect that lights are useful to mariners to point out the position of a danger, not to light a narrow channel as you would a street with a gas lamp.

Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM PARFITT.

E. and A. R. M. Company, Sydney, November 5.

TIME TABLE OF THE MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, BY THE EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1858, Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
OUTWARDS.													
Southampton ...	Departure Noon.	Sept. 12	Oct. 12	Nov. 12	Dec. 12	Jan. 12	Feb. 24	March 12	April 12	May 12	June 12	July 12	Aug. 12
London, via Marseilles	Departure Evening.	" 16	" 16	" 16	" 16	" 16	" 28	" 16	" 16	" 16	" 16	" 16	" 16
Alexandria ...	Arrival	" 24	" 24	" 24	" 24	" 24	March 8	" 24	" 24	" 24	" 24	" 24	" 24
Suez ...	Departure	" 27	" 27	" 27	" 27	" 27	" 11	" 27	" 27	" 27	" 27	" 27	" 27
Melbourne ...	Arrival	Nov. 5	Dec. 5	1858, Jan. 5	1858, Feb. 4	March 7	April 19	May 5	June 5	July 5	Aug. 5	Sept. 4	Oct. 5
	Stay	1½ days	1½ days	1½ days	1½ days	One day	One day	1½ days	1½ days	1½ days	1½ days	1½ days	1½ days
	Departure	" 6	" 6	" 6	" 5	" 8	" 20	" 6	" 6	" 6	" 6	" 5	" 6
Sydney ...	Arrival	" 9	" 9	" 9	" 8	" 10	" 22	" 9	" 9	" 9	" 9	" 8	" 9
	Intervals for Replies	48 hours.	48 hours.	48 hours.	72 hours.	12 hours.		48 hours.	48 hours.	48 hours.	48 hours.	72 hours.	48 hours.
HOMEWARDS.													
Sydney ...	Departure Noon.	Nov. 11	Dec. 11	1858, Jan. 11	Feb. 11	March 11	April 11	May 11	June 11	July 11	Aug. 11	Sept. 11	Oct. 11
Melbourne ...	Arrival	" 13	" 13	" 13	" 13	" 13	" 13	" 13	" 13	" 13	" 13	" 13	" 13
	Stay	Two days.	Two days.	Two days.	One day.	Two days.	Two days.	Two days.	Two days.	Two days.	Two days.	Two days.	Two days.
	Departure	" 15	" 15	" 15	" 14	" 15	" 15	" 15	" 15	" 15	" 15	" 15	" 15
Suez ...	Arrival	Dec. 23	1858, Jan. 22	Feb. 22	March 24	April 22	May 23	June 22	July 23	Aug. 22	Sept. 23	Oct. 23	Nov. 22
Alexandria ...	Departure	" 25	" 25	" 25	" 26	" 25	" 25	" 25	" 25	" 25	" 25	" 25	" 25
London, via Marseilles	Arrival	1858, Jan. 2	Feb. 2	March 5	April 3	May 2	June 2	July 2	Aug. 2	Sept. 2	Oct. 2	Nov. 2	Dec. 2
Southampton ...	Arrival Midnight.	" 6	" 5	" 8	" 7	" 6	" 6	" 6	" 6	" 5	" 6	" 6	" 6

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Train.	Mixed Train.	Goods	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6·30	10·0	A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·45 a.m.	1·30	4·25	5·45 (Mail)
2	Newtown	6·36	10·6		1·36	4·31	5·51
3¼	Petersham	6·41	10·11		1·41	4·36	5·56
5	Ashfield	6·48	10·18		1·48	4·43	6·3
6½	Burwood	6·53	10·23		1·53	4·48	6·6
7¾	Homebush	6·58	10·28		1·58	4·53	6·13
13¼	Parramatta	7·18	10·48		2·18	5·13	6·33
17¼	Fairfield	7·31	11·1		2·31	5·26	6·46
22	Liverpool	7·42	11·12		2·42	5·37	6·57

LIVERPOOL STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Goods	Mixed Trains	Mixed Trains
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.
0	Liverpool	6·30 (Mail)	8·15	11·30	A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·30 p.m.	3·30	5·45
4¾	Fairfield	6·42	8·28	11·42		3·43	5·58
8¾	Parramatta	7·1	8·46	12·1		4·1	6·16
14¼	Homebush	7·15	9·0	12·15		4·15	6·30
15½	Burwood	7·18	9·3	12·18		4·18	6·33
17	Ashfield	7·23	9·8	12·23		4·23	6·38
18¾	Petersham	7·30	9·15	12·30		4·30	6·45
20	Newtown	7·38	9·23	12·38		4·38	6·53
22	Sydney	7·42	9·27	12·42		4·42	6.57

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m. Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Sunday Trains.	Sunday Trains.
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle—Honeysuckle Point	7·30	3·0	7·30	3·0
9¾	Hexham	8·0	3·30	8·0	3·30
16¼	Maitland	8·24	3·54	8·24	3·54

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Sunday Trains.	Sunday Trains.
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Maitland	·45	4·10	8·45	4·10
6¾	Hexham	·5	4·30	9·5	4·30
16¼	Newcastle	9·30	5·4	9·30	5·4

Spurious Gold.—The Chinese are not known to have exercised that power of imitation for which they are so remarkable, to the injury of the other colonists; but a recent occurrence shows that they may be expected to do so. Three or four imitation nuggets, which a Chinaman attempted to sell to a storekeeper on Forest Creek, have been shown to us. They have been carefully and ingeniously made, and small portions of quartz have been adroitly attached to the gold. The storekeeper to whom the nuggets were offered for sale expressed his doubts of their genuineness, but the Chinaman insisted that it was all right, and offered to accompany anyone to a neighbouring storekeeper who could guarantee his respectability. This proposal was agreed to, but on the way the Chinaman suddenly bolted, leaving his artificial products in the possession of the intended victim. This occurrence should put storekeepers on their guard, for although anyone accustomed to handle gold would readily detect the imposition, such nuggets might be mixed up with pure gold in such quantity as to deteriorate it greatly without attracting attention.—*Mount Alexander Mail.*

Errata.—A typographical error occurred yesterday in our report of Mr. J. Macarthur's speech. The hon. member is made to say, in reference to the report of Captain Galton, that he stated "that when Government took any railway in hand, it always *paid*, while no other line of railway ever did." For the word "*paid*" read *failed*. In the Council, the first line of Mr. Justice Dickinson's speech on the Circuits Court Bill should be "He trusted the House, &c."

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

November		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
6	Friday	4 57	6 39	11 0	11 30

Moon.—Last quarter, 9th instant, at 2h. 18m. 12s. a.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1857.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, the Murray River Customs Bill, and the Public Loans Act Consolidation Bill, were read a second time.

The Opium Duty Bill, and the Trust Funds Security Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Acts Shortening Act Amendment Bill, and the Titles to Land Bill, were gone through in committee.

The House adjourned till this day.

A second question arises—Whether the persons responsible for the passengers and crew of the Catherine Adamson used, in good faith, the means at their disposal, to ensure their safety?

In the course of their evidence a question was raised by the jury respecting the duty of the officers of a ship in circumstances of danger. One witness said, "*I should think life as sweet to me as those of the passengers and crew, and I should not have hesitated to look after my own preservation.*" He added, however, "*as captain, I should have consulted the pilot, and first taken out the passengers and crew.*" No objection can be offered, if the law of self-preservation be kept in subordination to the higher obligation of professional or natural duty.

In case of shipwreck a captain owes duties to his passengers which they do not owe to each other—he is bound to warn them of danger—to offer them the best means at his disposal for their safety. They are ignorant and have to confide in his skill;—they have no authority to act, and must wait for his interposition. If he neglect, forget, and abandon them before he make the formal renunciation of his authority as captain; if he leave his men to blind confusion and anarchy; if he take from them the means of self-preservation—he may save his own life—but not his honour.

We protest against the relaxation of the obligation of a captain and his officers, on the mere ground of the comparative value of life. They have not only the advantage of knowledge but of command; they contract for the duties of their profession and are paid for them. The physician goes into pestilential alleys—the clergyman kneels at the sick bed infected with deadly poison—the soldier takes his post and all its perils—common sense tells us that a commander of a vessel should be the last to quit it, except for the common safety.

Captain Stuart, as commander of the Catherine Adamson, was under these obligations. The evidence shows that he was on board the steamer when a crowd of passengers and seamen were on the forecastle of his ship, stretching out their hands, uttering piercing cries for help, which never came. This is the *prima facie* case against him and his officers; but, before any righteous conclusion can be hoped for, the facts must be carefully weighed. We have now the advantage of his own explanation, and we presume nothing more can be known.

When the Catherine Adamson cast anchor it was 11·30 p.m. signals of distress were made, and were seen at 11·40 by the captain and crew of the steamer Williams, then entering the Heads. It was past twelve o'clock when the steamer reached the ship. Several persons have given an account of what passed. All agree that a demur was made to the offer of Captain Creer to tow out the vessel, and that he was requested to go up to town for the Washington. There is no evidence—there have been rumours to the effect, that the employment of the Washington was some profit to the pilots. On the contrary, Mr. Robson swore that no such interest, to his knowledge, ever existed. The reason assigned for the preference of the Washington, if it had not been mistaken, was sufficient, that the Williams would not be powerful enough. This hesitation was the error of the pilot. Captain Stuart could be no judge on such a matter.

The subsequent transactions with the steamer are involved in some confusion. Captain Stuart, in his statement in our Wednesday's issue, says—"*The pilot hailed several times that the Williams could not tow the ship; I suggested that it would be proper to keep the steamer, and try at any rate, although he repeatedly said she could not tow the ship.*" This appears to have been assented to, for Captain Stuart went forward and got up the large warp, which he thinks took twenty minutes. There were some unsuccessful efforts made to heave a line to the steamer; the gig was ordered to be put to sea to carry it. Ultimately it was taken by Pilot Robson in the pilot boat, that is at three o'clock. The line broke the first time—a second time Pilot Robson carried it to the steamer, and then left for the lightship. The mate of the steamer states that he never had more than two feet of the warp over the taffrail, and that the pilot (Hawkes) refused to slip the cables. It became necessary to let the hawser slip to enable the steamer to keep clear of the breakers; meantime the pilot boat (Robson's) was seen making for the lightship, and an attempt was made to recall it, but the shouts were not heard. All efforts to take the ship in tow were now closed.

Captain Stuart says that, while hauling in the last of the warp, he perceived the ship become uneasy, and roll; and seeing the sea coming in contrary to the direction of the wind, he asked Pilot Hawkes what was the cause. Receiving no answer, he ran to the poop, and saw the vessel was close upon the rocks.

We see nothing in the conduct of Captain Stuart up to this moment inconsistent with his duties. His advice appears to have been judicious, and, although he is chiefly his own witness, he is corroborated and uncontradicted by the passengers. He had at his command boats sufficient to convey his passengers, and his crew were, to all appearance, subordinate and efficient. Pilot Robson states that, at three o'clock, he heard *no one speak on board but the pilot, who, when asked if the ship had struck abaft, replied, "Oh no, Robson."* There does not appear to have been any strong apprehension of wreck up to this late hour.

It does not, however, appear to have prevailed on board. We may be sure that by this time the fate of the Dunbar was known to every passenger and British seaman. The stunning influence of such tidings must have paralyzed many persons for a longer time than elapsed between the arrival of the ship and her wreck. We have a strong impression that the fate of that ship's company, some of whom were intimately known, must have rushed on the people on board the Catherine Adamson with terrible power when their own danger became suspected, and especially when it became indisputable.

Mr. Wilson, a passenger, states that when the hesitation about the Washington was in progress, (that is something after twelve o'clock), he went to the seamen: "*I told them that we were sure to go ashore; I told them it would be a bad job if the steamer left us, as we should certainly be wrecked; I saw it was inevitable; they said if the steamer left us they would take the boats and leave the ship; I requested them to hail the steamer and not let her go away; I then went to the captain and told him what the men had said, and he said they dare not do so; this was before the warp was got up; the captain went, I believe, up into the mizen top, and when he came back said we were further from the shore than I thought.*" Beaton, the seaman, says "the crew hailed the steamer—'For God's sake not to go away.'" This agrees with the evidence of Mr. Wilson, and looks like a consequence of his advice.

Mr. Blair, another passenger, says: "*I knew the ship was in danger; but then no person spoke on the subject.*" Speaking of an hour later, he says: "*I called the passengers on the poop, and requested the pilot to put us on board the steamer, as we could be no use to the ship, which I believed would soon go on shore, and I was apprehensive of danger; the pilot told us there was no danger, that the ship was quite safe.*"

The Rev. Mr. Shaw *says that he was called up from his berth by the Rev. Mr. Jones, who told him the ship was in peril, and advised him to get up; on the deck Mr. Shaw heard "Mr. Blair speaking to the pilot, saying if the ship were lost, there was no reason why the lives of passengers should be. The pilot called out to the captain, these gentlemen wish to have the boats"—no reply was heard by this witness.* The reader will, however, remember that Mr. Wilson gives the reply.

We now turn again to Captain Stuart's account: "I saw the gig in the water, and went to the other side to superintend and assist in getting out the life-boat." This is corroborated by Mr. Wilson, who says:—

"*The wind changed immediately afterwards, and the sea began to roll in; the ship drifted on shore; the wind, as we lay near the rocks, was a little northward of west, but afterwards changed south-west, just before we went on shore; the wind blew light at first, but increased to heavy breeze, accompanied by a great sea-swell from the southward; there were several of the ship's company came to get out a boat, when I said, 'It's time, I think;' the boat was got out by some of the crew and myself, and I went with it (it was the captain's gig); there were myself and, I believe, six more in the boat, and I heard the captain call out for the rowlocks for the boat; the drawback from the ship drove the boat off without the rowlocks, and it went toward the steamer; the steamer was about two hundred yards distant, and we paddled standing; the whole of the men who were in the boat got on board the steamer and left me, who was lame, to get out as well as I could; we got on board abaft the paddle-boxes; I heard a man say the boat* (the gig) *was broken.*"

Captain Creer, of the Williams, corroborates this statement, and shows that when the gig left the ship the lifeboat was launching, so no time seems to have been lost.

"*About half an hour after this the boat made her appearance from the ship, and came alongside the steamer with part of the crew in her, who got on board the steamer as soon as possible, but the storm being so great the boat got under the steamer's quarter, and got smashed; I called some of the men who came in the boat on to the bridge to learn what they were doing on board the ship; they told me they were getting the lifeboat out; some time after this, the lifeboat succeeded in reaching the steamer.*"

Captain Stuart states that he assisted in getting out the life-boat. The evidence respecting his conduct at this crisis is of the highest moment. We shall take Mr. Blair first, who says:

"*I then went on deck and on to the forecastle, where I remained some time; the ship then tailed round, the wind having shifted a little, and then she began to bump sternmost on to the rocks; we set to to get the lifeboat out, which we succeeded in doing; a number of people got into the boat from the waist of the ship; I got in from the forecastle; the captain, I believe, was there; I did not hear the captain give orders to people to go into the boat; we then proceeded to the steamer, and got alongside safely, and got on board; the boat was broken up under the steamer's quarter; when I got on the steamer I saw the captain and mate; myself and another person were the only passengers in the boat; the pilot was not in the boat; all the others consisted of the captain, the first mate, and crew (fifteen)—in all, seventeen that came by the boat; one passenger, Mr. Wilson, had got on board the steamer previously, by the ship's gig, when the warp was first sent out; I entered the boat for safety, knowing that the ship would break up; I heard the captain give orders before we entered the boat; the lifeboat was smashed to pieces under the steamer's quarter, after we got out of her; the steamer was pretty close to the ship when we got aboard.*"

Mr. Shaw states that no orders were given to the passengers to get into the boat:

"A second boat was got ready, and no orders were given for the passengers to get into her; *I assisted in getting the boat ready; I came out of the cabin, and saw one* of the men trying to get the lifeboat down; he seemed to be alone, and shouted out 'For Christ's sake! some of you men come here;' he called out for a knife to cut the *fastenings of the boat; I offered him one,* but it was too small; one of the men came up, and they succeeded in cutting the boat loose; by this time other men were rendering assistance, and she was lowered at *the waist of the* vessel, and with some difficulty got over the side; the vessel was striking from time to time upon the rocks; I went into the forecastle, and they were then pulling the boat up to the fore part of the vessel; I laid hold of the rope and lent my assistance; one of the men, now surviving, (called Tom) asked *me to take a turn so as to fasten it* to the vessel, which I could not succeed in doing; he managed to fasten it himself; the boat was soon three parts full of men; and others were rapidly getting into it; I saw one of the passengers jumped out of the fore-chains into the boat; I then got down and jumped in myself. *There was only one who got in after me;* he was one of the crew, and was, as I believe, picked up from the water. Very shortly after this the boat was loosed from the vessel, by whose orders I cannot say, and was pulled off to the steamer, which we succeeded in reaching. I cannot exactly say how many were in the boat, but it was not crowded, and there was room to ply the oars."

Thomas Beaton (seaman), referring to the same transaction, states:—

"Every boat on board was in good condition; there was the gig, the lifeboat, and the pinnace; the two last would carry twenty persons, and the gig *about ten, being rather narrow;* when the vessel struck there *were no orders given to get out the boats; if there had been orders given, there would have been better opportunity of saving more lives:* I was the man who cut the lashings off the lifeboat, and called out, 'for God's sake let some one come and give a hand,' when *one of the passengers came and gave assistance.* I got the lifeboat launched, and there was no regularity in getting *into the lifeboat, it was everybody for himself;* the rowlocks put into the lifeboat belonged to the gig; if the other part of the crew had chosen to get into the boat they could have done so, as *no one was hindered;* I think the chief mate said, I believe, 'Keep your hearts up, I will return with the *boat and save your lives.*'"

Hanley, a seaman, states: "*The only reason that I can give that the pinnace was not got out when the lifeboat was, is that the men were so frightened that they were helpless; we had hard work to get the lifeboat out; the boats were not got out in time, or more lives might have been saved; all were trying to save the vessel; I did not think, nor was I informed, that there was any danger of our lives till the ship struck and the heavy sea set in about three o'clock; I went into the lifeboat from the ship, and directly she got alongside the steamer every one jumped out of her, as she was bumping up and down, and as the steamer seemed the only safe place at the time; the rope attached to her was about the size of the halyard of a topgallant studding-sail (about two inches); no one said anything to me about going back in the lifeboat; the crew at first talked about going back, but they found the sea getting too high to do so; the chief mate had promised those left on the ship to come back for them; the chief mate's hand was so bad that he had to go below to have it attended to; any one else, besides those that did, might have got into the lifeboat when she left the ship, but no one was invited by the captain or officers.*"

It is but just to weigh well the report of this part of the transaction by Captain Stuart.

"I saw the gig into the water and the chief officer superintending, then went to the other side to superintend and assist in getting out the lifeboat, which was done in about fifteen minutes, but might have been done much quicker had more hands come to assist; but many of the crew seemed frightened and panic-struck, keeping on the forecastle head calling out to the steamer, apparently regardless of the boats as a means of safety. I had hold of the line holding the stern of the lifeboat, and in shoving her off the poop to launch her forward, I was thrown into her on my back and slightly hurt; I got out of her again, and as she was on the rail, and before she was lowered into the water. I ran into the cabin door, and called out whether any one was there, but saw no one, and got no answer; I then went to the waist of the ship, got on the rail, and saw the lifeboat lowered into the water; I called to some of the people to jump in and keep her clear of the side; some did so, and the boat was hauled forward by the men on the forecastle, as far as the fore-chains, without any orders from me; I followed her forward to the forecastle head, to see her filled with people, and away, having then no intention of going by that boat, and having previously given orders to the second mate to get out the pinnace, which would have held the rest of us.

"All this time the ship was bumping heavily; when I went forward to see the lifeboat off, I called out to the chief mate to come back as quick as he could with the boat, but with the noise and confusion I believe he could not hear me; the lifeboat lay alongside long enough to allow more people to get into her if they chose; she was not cast off by my orders, but after she was adrift from the ship, a thought struck me that I had better go, and try to get the steamer to come closer to the ship, and enable me to get back to her in the life-boat, having the idea that I could do more for that purpose than any one else, and that if I did I would get on board the ship again, and besides saving all the lives, might save the ship's papers; all this time the sea had been rising rapidly, and was very high; I thought then the ship would be lost, but not that any life would be, thinking there was time to save them, and that it would be more effectually and safely done were the steamer closer to the ship.

"I jumped from the fore-chains into the stern of the life-boat when she was well clear of the ship; only one man, Sillis, got into the boat after me, and I hauled him out of the water."

At this stage we are struck with the facts of the case. The vessel was bumping on the rocks. The crew were panic-stricken; hands were wanted to launch the lifeboat; the passengers were not invited to save their lives; no orders were given as to what hands should go or remain; the people on the spot dropt in; the boat, not being full, was pushed off; and the mate encouraged the remainder with the promise of speedy help!

We can, however, account for the appearance of things at this moment by supposing that, in a vessel 190 feet long, on a boisterous night, the movements of the people who got out the boats were unobserved by the rest until too late. We can suppose that when every one was seeking safety for himself, he would not risk his chance by going after others. We can even imagine that a moment's reflection would show that a rush to the boat would probably swamp it. Thus those who were on the spot entered the boats—none were hindered. We see in all this the operation of the law of self-preservation—nothing more.

After the captain had quitted the ship with the life-boat, there was one way of safety left—its careful preservation. The account of its loss is not the least perplexing part of the narrative. The captain got up the side; everybody followed his example—the boat was left to its fate, and was lost.

The testimony of all parties is, that no further effort could be made by boats to save the people on the wreck. Some declaimed, and some wept, but nothing was done. The proposal to seek help by steaming into Watson's Bay was deferred till it looked like hopeless desertion. A last cry of agony reached the ears of the people on board the receding steamer, and in an hour nothing remained but the shattered fragments of the Catherine Adamson.

What, then, is the conclusion from this narrative? not that Captain Stuart caused the wreck; that he acted with rashness; that he exhibited indifference or inhumanity? We think not. A man of great force of character would have exhibited greater intrepidity and decision, would have seized some of the many opportunities to put his passengers and crew in safety; he would have restrained by his example both selfish haste and unmanly despair. The poor wretches trembling on the forecastle, had they known what was passing, would have surely accepted life at the expense of a little effort; there were boats enough to give all a chance of safety.

There is, however, another view open to those who prefer it:—That the departure of the officers was not a desertion; that the sacrifice of the lifeboat was a pure accident, not from a want of reasonable precaution; that the captain, who made the steamer in fifteen minutes, and thought it was more feasible to obtain succour by inducing the Williams to advance towards the wreck, than to bring back the disburthened lifeboat to his despairing people, was influenced only by the warmest zeal for their preservation. We may if we please attribute the whole to misadventure—that fatality which sometimes overcasts the best endeavours. This one thing notwithstanding is certain—that had a few men remained in the lifeboat and returned straight to the vessel, every soul might have been saved. But they had no commander.

For human weakness in great straits, every man is bound to show the utmost consideration. We can believe Captain Stuart is both a humane and courageous man; but nothing can compensate for the loss of presence of mind in the hour of danger.

If country municipalities are to be the order of the day, it will be important for the managers of these local councils to be up to all the latest improvements, not only in road-making but in bridge-building. In another column will be found a very interesting extract from the *Argus*, descriptive of the testing of a bridge constructed by Bate, of Richmond, near Melbourne, and designed to span the Campaspe, near Echuca. The cheapness of this kind of bridge, its simplicity and effectiveness, justify us in pointing especial attention to it, at a time when, from all quarters of the colony applications are pouring in to the Legislature for assistance to build bridges over dangerous creeks.

This Campaspe Bridge is 107 feet span, 121 feet long, and 11 feet broad, and has cost only £700. The material consists of 1400 cubic feet of timber and three tons of iron, the whole weighing 26 tons. It is easily taken to pieces and carted to any part of the country. The principle of the bridge consists in uniting the strength of an arch with the strength of a solid beam. Two parallel beams (on which the joists which carry the roadway are placed) are suspended from two laminated arches of tie rods, which converge in the direction of the centres from which the arches are sprung. The deflection of the beams (which are made to have a slight camber) is prevented by the arches, and the deflection of the arches is prevented by the tension of the beams. The bridge is consequently self-contained. Abutments would give additional strength, but they are not necessary, as the beams bear the lateral thrust. The military test of marching 200 soldiers across it was tried on the Campaspe Bridge, and though there were no abutments the result was perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. Bate exhibited a model of this bridge at the Melbourne Exhibition, but though its evident merits were pointed out by the Press, no scientific men came forward to patronise it. None of the numerous engineers in the employ of the Government, or the Railway Commission, or the Road Board or the Country Municipalities, pointed out its applicability to the pressing wants of the colony. It was left to a plain but pushing man of business to do justice to Mr. Bate's ingenuity. Mr. Hopwood, who is emulating on the Murray the successful career of his predecessor, Mr. Maiden, struck by the description of the bridge given in the newspapers, contracted with Mr. Bate to construct a bridge over the Edward at Deniliquin as a substitute for the punt. This bridge, or rather series of bridges, the ends of the intermediate ones resting on pontoons, was successfully erected, intended originally only for the passage of sheep and horsemen, it was made only seven feet wide, but the platform has since been widened to ten feet. His good opinion of the structure being confirmed by this experiment, Mr. Hopwood contracted with Mr. Bate for a second bridge across the Campaspe. To erect this it was necessary to obtain an Act of Parliament. The Bill was remitted, as usual, to a Select Committee of the Assembly, the Chairman of which was Mr. Langlands, the well-known ironfounder of Melbourne and a practical mechanic. The Committee, on enquiry, expressed approval of the principle of the bridge. The Bill was passed, the bridge has been put together, and before being carted to its final destination, it has been put to a thorough test in the presence of the Melbourne savans. Mr. Bate's invention, which but for Mr. Hopwood's enterprise might have been consigned for a long period to an unmerited obscurity, will probably now command the attention it deserves. He does not add R.E., or C.E., or any other of the learned initials to the end of his name, or perhaps the world would have thought more of him. But now that the professionals have condescended to approve of his handiwork his fortunes may possibly look up. He is evidently just one of those men who are the sort wanted in young colonies, with the head to devise and the hands to execute. If Victoria does not patronise his efforts, let us hope he may try his fortune in New South Wales, for there is scope enough here for his efforts in bridge-building.

Some persons may feel inclined to ask whether a description of bridge that suits the Campaspe would not do for the Murray at Albury. There seems to be but little doubt that it would, and we happen to know that Mr. Hopwood has written to the Secretary of Lands and Public Works, offering to build a bridge of this description at that spot, if permitted to levy a toll. If the present Ministry, therefore, are not averse to the principle of allowing private enterprise to co-operate with the Government in constructing highways, the opportunity is offered of granting to the Albury people the much-desired accommodation, without imposing any burden on the Treasury.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Thursday, 29th October.—The Legislative Council have had but one hour's work this week. During this space of time the railway report was brought up and read, and the Electoral Act Amendment Bill, and the Australasian Insurance Company's Bill were read a third time and passed. Mr. Henry Miller, the *millionaire* proprietor of the Bank of Victoria, and Victoria Insurance Company, disclosed an amount of selfishness with regard to the latter bill for which even those who were prepared to give him credit did not expect he would display. The bill establishes the Australasian Assurance Company on the principle of limited liability. This Mr. Miller objected to, as a fraud upon insurers, to whom, he contended, the greatest possible amount of security should be given. Thus in theory! In practice we find that the policies underwritten at his office bear an endorsement that the subscriber *is liable only to the extent of his paid up capital.*

The committee of Council, appointed to take the main trunk line and other railway bills into consideration, reported to the House on Tuesday evening, and contrary to public expectation, have confirmed the decision of the Assembly, as to the routes to be carried out. This decision is, however, not without some important modifications of the Railway scheme of the Assembly, as will be seen. The Committee recommends that a portion of one line only should be proceeded with at present, viz.: the route from Melbourne to Williamstown, to Gisborne via Sunbury. This could be executed within twelve months, at a cost of £400,000, a sum which could easily be raised, (so say the committee) in the colony, and the carrying out of this portion of the works would give time for deliberation as to the next best portion to be undertaken.

The Committee repudiate the suggestion of a line with a single track of rails, and assert not only that a double track of rails should be laid down, but that the works should be equal to those of the best lines in England, and capable of carrying heavy traffic at a speed of thirty-two miles per hour, or twenty-four and a-half miles per hour, including stoppages. They see no objection to the proposed issue of debentures as a financial scheme, but suggest that those debentures should be made payable, both in London and in the colony, and further—that the lines constructed, as well as the Consolidated Revenue, should be the security for the payment of these documents. The committee recommend the borrowing of the money, and the employment of colonial contractors in preference to employing foreign contractors who would accept debentures at par as payment, although they admit that the latter course would solve many difficulties now existing. They urge, however, that the employment of colonial contractors would effect a saving of 15 per cent. on the cost of the works. They also strongly protest against any issue of debentures below par, and instance the Gabrielli loan as a case where a discount of six per cent. was most improperly submitted to.

The Committee conceive further, that at £1 per ton per mile for goods, and 8d. per mile per passenger, the line would yield a profit of 10 per cent. on the outlay. This profit could be applied in liquidation of debentures, and as the debt was reduced, so could the scale of charges on the line be reduced also. The report concludes with a suggestion for the appointment of arbitrators, the valuation of land, and the expense of the existing railway staff. There can be little doubt that the mode of proceeding recommended by the Council is the most prudent and rational, and will, if adopted, save the colony from plunging into a gigantic undertaking, the good results of which are, to say the least of them, problematical, so far as its being a reproductive scheme is concerned.

The enormous number of abandoned females in this city has become a social evil so great that public attention has been directed to some means of checking

the spread of vice by this means. A female refuge for such as choose to turn from their vicious courses has been opened near the Gardiner's Creek road; but it has been so short a time in existence that it would be premature to hazard any speculation as to the amount of good it is likely to effect. This is a step in the right direction, but it is felt to be hardly sufficient, and a public meeting, under the auspices of the Mayor, is to be held this evening, in the Mechanics' Institution, to devise further measures. A considerable number of the unhappy creatures who infest our streets are—shocking to relate—girls of very tender years, children in fact. Cases of this kind come daily before the City Police Court, and every day the truth of the saying, "women are first corrupted by women," is made manifest, as in almost every instance women are the decoys who obtain possession of these girls. Some few have been reclaimed, and abandoned their vicious life; but, unhappily, many others have had the colours of vice too deeply ingrained to permit of their retirement.

You will see by your files of Melbourne papers that the Tasmanian Legislative Assembly has been the arena of some very pretty quarrels lately, and that language, conduct, and correspondence have been used within its walls which would not be tolerated at the lowest free-and-easy club either in Sydney or Melbourne. These scenes are read by the thoughtless with great unction, but the more reflective portion of the community view with alarm and disgust the result of the experiment of Responsible Government in Tasmania, and incline to think that the reports of these scenes when they reach home will lower the character, not only of the colony of Tasmania, but of all the Australian colonies also. There is good foundation for this fear, for people both here and at home are too ready to apply the *ex uno disce omnes* style of judgment, and at home so little is known of the geographical relations of the different colonies here, that, for aught that many know, Tasmania and New South Wales, or Tasmania and Victoria, may be convertible terms for the same place. When one sees letters and papers arriving here addressed "Melbourne, New South Wales," and correspondence directed to "Launceston, Victoria," it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that we may be held responsible for the misconduct of our neighbours.

Monday Morning, 2nd November.—The non-arrival of the City of Sydney prevented the despatch of my letter on Thursday. Her non-appearance caused no uneasiness, as the boats of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company are "believed in" here. They are so well appointed, and so well officered, and so judiciously managed, that a delay is immediately put down to the actual cause, or some approaching nearly thereto. And yet notwithstanding that prudence rather than "smartness," I use the word in its misapplied nautical sense, is the characteristic of this line, the passages of the Telegraph, the Wonga Wonga, and the City of Sydney, have never been surpassed by more powerful vessels and "smarter" captains. The frequency of accidents by sea of late, painfully suggests this train of thought. The terrible catastrophe of the Dunbar, and the loss of the Champion was sacrificed to the shrine of "smartness." Common prudence would have prevented both disasters. Now we have the Catherine Adamson again. In Melbourne we are not yet sufficiently possessed of the facts to be enabled to form an opinion on this last sad affair; but I cannot help noticing that an alternative did present itself to the mind of the unfortunate pilot Hawkes, when he threatened to take the ship to sea again if the sailors were not quicker in their movements.

There are three elections about to be decided. Williamstown,—vacant by the retirement of Mr. John Vesey Fitzgerald. Leslie Foster is coveted by Sir George Stephen, Kt. Gippsland, has two local candidates, in their choice between whom, the *Guardian*, the local journal, says, the electors "cannot well go wrong." Rodney, whose political principles were represented by Baragwanath to the entire satisfaction of the constituent body, has not yet called forth a candidate of similar pretensions. The man that can stand in Baragwanath's shoes must have his understandings well based, must be possessed of a stable mind and of an address powerful in awakening attention.

The public meeting on the moral (qy. immoral) condition of the city, was held on Friday. Public attention is now fairly aroused to the enormous amount of vice of the most debased kind which festers in the alleys around Stephen and Little Bourke streets by day, and which pollutes our main thoroughfares by night. In no part of the world is the condition of unfortunate females so thoroughly debased as in Melbourne. The poor girl who has been corrupted in the Government immigrant ship is hurried from the depôt to the depths of vice without even so much as a week of delusive enjoyment. Hocussed, diseased, stript, and the property of the pander in seven days; drunken, irreclaimably lost in mind in seven more; and dead before the year's over. That is the too frequent history of light and lively beings, whose first fault was, under the circumstances, almost impossible of avoidance. Writers in the journals are taking up the question in a practical spirit. I would suggest one great preventative step—abolish free female immigration. In the leading journal this morning the continental system is boldly supported in an able article. That it would do an immensity of good I am persuaded, but it is an alternaive painfully abhorrent to the British mind.

A very extraordinary case was heard in the Police Court on Saturday, which resulted in the committal of John Francis for conspiring with a bank clerk named Raven to defraud the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank. The prisoner is a Cingalese or Mauritana, named John Francis, who formerly lived at Sandridge, and has for some time carried on business as storekeeper at the corner of Flinders and William streets. He opened an account at the bank in question, and assuming the statement for the prosecution to be correct, though his *bona fide* deposits were inconsiderable, he succeeded after his account was virtually closed, in overdrawing to the tune of about £3000. How he did so becomes the next important point for inquiry, and it appears that, having contracted an intimacy with the bank ledger-keeper, a young man named Raven, he so prearranged that, though not having a sou to his credit, his cheques on presentation should be marked as all right, which Raven did; on being passed to the teller, he, of course, acting upon the ledger-keeper's magic initials, immediately honoured them. To keep Francis in apparent credit, Raven was in the habit of crediting him with sums which were never paid into the bank, and not debiting him with all the cheques paid out; and in comparing accounts with the journal-keeper each evening, as the latter called over the day's items, the other checked them in such a manner as to prevent the frauds being discovered—things went on in this way for some time, when some of Raven's misdoings (the precise nature o which has not transpired) coming to light, he was suspended, and the moment he was so, he made his exit from the city, and it is also believed from the colony; and a warrant was issued, charging him with robbery and embezzlement. The extent of Raven's malpractices has hardly yet been ascertained, and it is believed to considerably exceed his transactions with Francis, who is charged with a conspiracy to defraud the bank. The defence is, a total denial of the fraud, and an allegation that, if fraud has been perpetrated, it must have been by the agency of forgeries,—a presumption certainly against the weight of evidence.

Lecture.—Last evening Mr. G. J. Crouch delivered a lecture before a rather numerous audience, in the hall of the School of Arts, on Chemistry. The subject was illustrated by numerous chemical experiments, which elicited great applause from the audience. The proceeds are to be devoted towards the Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce met at three o'clock yesterday; Captain Towns in the chair. Eighteen members were present.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

In accordance with a suggestion made by the Secretary, the following new mode of election was adopted. The names of parties to be proposed as members being entered on cards, in complete lists, were presented to members, and afterwards deposited in the ballot-box. Any member objecting to a name or names, was at liberty to strike it or them out before depositing the card. Thus the election was greatly expedited, and nine members were chosen as quickly as one could have been by the ordinary plan. The following new members were unanimously elected:—Hon. G. Allen, Mr. R. Gilfillan, Mr. R. M. Robey, Mr. J. J. Peacock, Mr. J. M. Leigh, Mr. J. Alderson, Mr. James Dean, Mr. George Dibbs, Mr. J. M. Black.

HARBOUR, LIGHT, AND PILOT REGULATIONS.

The Secretary read the report, signed by James Williamson, Esq., as Chairman of the Board lately appointed by the Chamber for the consideration of the Harbour, Light, and Pilot Regulations of Port Jackson.

Captain Williamson, in moving the reception of the report, wished to make a few remarks, partly with respect to principles, and partly in reference to details. The Board had not exactly adhered to the regulations prescribed to them; and of the evidence, none had been taken beyond what they themselves were capable of giving. Being practical men, they (the Board) knew quite as well as those they might call respecting the evidence sought after. It was well known to the Chamber that there was no difference worth speaking of in the management of the Port-office since this was a very small city, and the colony was a small settlement; the same staff existed then as was in existence now. The difficulty had come to be so much felt that Mr. Donaldson, when in office, introduced a bill for the purpose of amending it. From various causes this bill was postponed to the present session, and it had been at length thrown out—not upon its merits or demerits, but on political grounds. He (Mr. Williamson) did not approve of the bill. He did not believe it calculated to serve the end proposed; it was too much after the old state of things. He was certainly rather speculative; but he thought the time had arrived when they ought to take more interest in local matters. Having gladly accepted the boon of Responsible Government, they should, in his opinion, adapt it to local matters, especially as it would be, in this instance, carried out in the hands of those who were interested. In coming to the unanimous resolution that they should adopt the principle of local government, the Board, after various meetings, arrived at the conclusion that their operations could not embrace the management of the harbours of the out-ports, and call it local management. Further, the want was absolute, and they found they must restrict it. They therefore thought it better that a local board should be appointed for Port Jackson, another for Newcastle, and another for Moreton Bay. But then the population of those places was so sparse that this arrangement could not be carried out. Therefore it was thought desirable to be placed under local management. The Board thought this management should take the benefit of the experience of nautical men, and have such advice as they thought should be felt necessary, leaving the onus upon the central Government. They found considerable difficulty in this local board in arriving at the question of who should elect it. Various plans were proposed, and at last it appeared to be the unanimous opinion that this Chamber would be the best constituency to elect from, composed as it was of those who were principally concerned in shipping and mercantile affairs.

The Chairman wished to protect himself by stating that the committee was divided upon that particular clause.

Mr. Williamson continued: The 4th clause proposed that the whole of the nautical management should be vested in this Board; but although the same gentleman might hold the same seats as those appointed by the Executive, they would be different. The question was, would such arrangement be beneficial to the general Government? He wished to obviate difficulty by throwing the election upon the Chamber. The first thing to consider was the interest of the harbour, and the next the interest of the community at large. With regard to the means to be obtained for these purposes, it was well known that the tax on ships was so light as to allow of a considerable additional tax being imposed; and he had not the slightest doubt that if the port had a Board properly constituted, they would find no difficulty in deriving such an amount of revenue from the shipping as would, so far as human foresight was concerned, serve to obviate danger. He thought it was desirable they should start out of debt. Now, some thought it was necessary that they should have some cutters. The cost of these would be some £3000 or £4000, if a proper start were made; and the only thing they thought the general Government should be required to do was to put the dredging machine, and the boats and punt, in the hands of the Board. The great expense of keeping the Circular Quay in a proper condition would be paid by the revenues. The committee appeared to have come unanimously to the opinion that the revenue belonged to the harbour trust. With reference to the discharge of silt into the harbour, this was a most necessary arrangement. It was well known that the sewers as at present conducted would cause so much expense that the dredging would eat up the revenue of the wharf. The attention of the Chamber was proposed to be called to this evil, with a view to prevent its growth. In the harbour, the Board thought a harbour master would be sufficient, but they recommended there should be a superintendent for the minor harbours of the coast. With the exception of Twofold Bay, he (Mr. Williamson) did not believe any of those harbours had been surveyed. It was a well-known fact that they had been importing grain for a year past, and it was his opinion a great deal of land would be taken up along the coast, if these surveys were properly looked after, and avenues made into districts which were capable of making us quite independent of foreign grain supplies. This he was quite convinced would be far more serviceable than the labours of any protective league that could be formed. The Board recommended that a cutter should be at the service of such surveyor, who, if he were an active man, would find plenty of employment for the next twenty years. It had been hinted that the committee sitting in this Chamber was antagonistic to the Pilot Board. This was a mistake. They objected to the measures of the Pilot Board, not to the men. With these remarks he would beg to move the adoption of the report.

Mr. R. T. Ford seconded the motion.

Mr. T. W. Smith approved of the report. But he would ask with reference to the sewers, whether it was to the main sewer at Fort Macquarie that allusion had been made?

Mr. Williamson said he referred to the whole of the sewers draining into the harbour.

Mr. Smith believed the idea was that the whole should empty themselves into the harbour at the point he had named, that the tide would carry them over the harbour and prevent any accumulation. But until these new sewers should be completed, the only remedy for the evil complained of was the steam dredge. If they thought the new sewerage involved in this mischief, why had they not said so in their report?

Captain Smith suggested the creation of cesspools, such as the one in use at Campbell's Wharf, from which large quantities of silt were periodically removed—the depth of the water being maintained by this means.

Captain Malcolm said this matter was certainly considered, and it was a fact patent to every one that the very slovenly manner in which the Corporation conducted their business was so far mischievous, that the harbour was being ruined in consequence. He had been an eye witness to twenty or thirty cart-loads of clean sand having been lodged at the foot of Essex-street (Gallows Hill) by heavy rains; and what was constantly going on there was going on at all points. He had seen carts employed in carting this back again upon the road; but a portion always found its way into the harbour, and he would suggest its fencing out. The proper course would be to put blue metal upon the roads, in place of this sandy material.

The Chairman wished to make a few remarks, as a member of the committee which had brought up this report, with some parts of which he did not agree, as they stood. In the first place, they required to be cautious in their recommendations, lest they should prove intolerable; and no man felt more strongly than he did regarding the dignity of that Chamber. Some of the clauses in the report extended, he thought, a little further than they were justified in allowing them to do. [The Chairman then analysed some of the clauses, and gave his views upon the measures involved.] What he was most afraid of was lest they (the committee) should be considered by the Legislature too dictatorial; and where money matters were concerned, they must be provided with the authority of an Act of Parliament. These measures were necessary not only for the due protection of the Harbour of Port Jackson, but for the conservation of all the ports of the colony. If in carrying out any system of arrangements they were to have a superintendent, he (the Chairman) thought that officer ought to be placed under the dictum and control of the Board. The maintenance of the cutter and the superintendent would, he thought, be sufficient to keep up the whole pilot staff. He would recommend that there should be three pilot cutters; and, for instance, instead of giving £150 for a vessel for two days, to carry provisions or men to Gabo Island, they should employ these, and in the event of assistance being required, the third should be in a position to afford it. He had no objection to a superintendent, but let him be subject to the directions of the Pilot Board. He could not allow of any divided establishment. He contended that if this board were properly constructed, it would do the whole work for half the expense. All matters of importance should emanate from the head office here. With regard to Moreton Bay, they were so near separation that it was not worth while to split straws about it. This document, emanating from that Chamber in its perfected form, would be an important document, and the Government would be guided very considerably by its suggestions. He therefore begged the Chamber would give it their very serious consideration before adopting it. He was of opinion that it ought to be re-committed, with a view to a further consideration of the several points to which he had referred.

It was first proposed that the report should be considered clause by clause, but afterwards decided that it should be brought up again at a meeting of the Chamber on Thursday next, when its consideration should take precedence of other business.

Mr. T. W. Smith gave notice of his intention to move, as a by-law, that the future meetings of the Chamber be called on Mondays instead of Thursdays, as heretofore.

STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION.

The Chairman said this had become a subject of such very grave consideration, and commanded so much public attention, that he had hoped some member of the Chamber would have come forward with some specific motion respecting it. Mr. Smith, he thought, would introduce something on the subject. If any steps were to be taken, it should be at a time when honorable members were moving in the Assembly and Council for the exposure of the abuses of postal communication; and he hoped such measures would be taken by the Chamber as would tend to strengthen the hands of those who had initiated action in the matter.

Mr. T. W. Smith was of opinion that the best course the Chamber could adopt would be to appoint a select committee, to prepare a memorial to the Government on the subject of the most unsatisfactory performance of the E. and A. R. M. Company's mail contract, such memorial to be submitted to the Chamber for its approval at the next meeting.

This proposition was assented to, and Messrs. Smith, Breillat, Thorne, Williamson, Graham, and Hurst, were appointed a committee to draw up the memorial.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter from the Wellington (New Zealand) Chamber of Commerce was read, and held over for consideration:—

Chamber of Commerce, Wellington, 24th September, 1857.

Sir,—Representations having frequently been made to this Chamber of the serious injury which is inflicted on the commercial community by the facility with which fraudulent debtors are enabled to evade their pecuniary engagements by leaving New Zealand for the neighbouring colonies, where, in the absence of any legislative provision to meet such cases, they are beyond the reach of legal proceedings, and are thereby encouraged in a course of reckless and dishonest practices: I am directed to remark, that as in all probability the same difficulties are experienced in the other adjacent colonies, this Chamber is desirous of being informed if it would meet the wishes of the Sydney Association that a co-operative movement should be made urging upon the respective Colonial Legislatures the necessity for some joint action, which might result in the passing of a stringent enactment, bringing such defaulters as those alluded to within the jurisdiction of a general inter-colonial law, the operation of which would empower creditors to serve process upon any debtor in any colony in which he might be found.

As the subject is one in which all are so deeply interested, I shall be favoured by your submitting this communication to your Chamber, and acquainting me with the result of the suggestion at your early convenience, accompanied by any information it may be in your power to afford having reference to the object in view.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

S. E. Grimstone, Secretary.

The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney.

The following letter from the Newcastle Chamber was read, and ordered to be considered:—

Chamber of Commerce, Newcastle, 29th October, 1857.

Sir,—Instructed by the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to ask for it the favour of the assistance of the Sydney Chamber in its endeavour to induce the Government to add a steam-tug to the pilot establishment of this port, and to state that it is encouraged to apply to your Chamber for its valuable co-operation, in a matter so important to colonial commerce, in consequence of your Chamber having, through its members, at a recent meeting, expressed a friendly interest in the requirements of this port, and in consequence of the unexpected delay which has occurred in carrying out the recommendations of committees of the Houses of Parliament on this subject.

I am desired to say that, notwithstanding that nearly twelve months have elapsed since these recommendations of Parliament were made, with an emphasis which was stated to have been founded on a strong and urgent necessity, nothing whatever has been done for supplying means to prevent a repetition of those shipwrecks, so destructive to life and property, which then formed the subject for inquiry, and for the non-recurrence of which, during that period, this port is indebted to a chance which a long course of previous disasters had given no reason to expect.

I am also desired to state that the Chamber is further induced to this application because that the recent lamentable catastrophe at the port of Sydney suggests the opinion that the same means for the prevention of shipwrecks are applicable to both ports, and will therefore incite a stronger interest in this communication, as this Chamber would venture to express its belief that a powerful steam-tug (attached to the pilots' establishment, and for their special use) stationed at the Heads of Port Jackson, and kept in readiness to assist vessels into the harbour, would be found the most certain means of affording succour to vessels, and of restoring confidence in the port.

I am instructed to add that the Chamber believes that the liberality and good feeling at all times evinced by the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, as well as the gravity of the reasons which cause this communication, will be deemed to warrant it, and will obtain for it a friendly interpretation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. Macauliffe, Secretary.

Alexander Thomson, Esq.,
Secretary Sydney Chamber of Commerce, Sydney.

Captain Malcolm said this matter of a steam-tug had given rise to a great deal of debate in the Legislative Assembly a few evenings ago, at the instance of Mr. Flood's motion, and he (Mr. Malcolm) could only characterise much of what was said on that occasion as simple absurdity—the estimates of costs and expenses being so extravagant as to betray an entire want of acquaintance with the subject. He was prepared to maintain that, so far from a vessel of 250 horse-power being required, one of 80 to 100 horse power would be quite sufficient. A boat of a proper size could be purchased at a moderate rate, and the Government might keep that boat for £150 a month.

Mr. Williamson: You're wrong there.

Mr. Malcolm said he was prepared to make the offer to do this. If the Government would give him a moderate sum, he would make the necessary provision—a steamer, having on board an engineer and a stoker—and he would guarantee that any practical man could make a very handsome business of it. As to talking of a tug-boat of 250 horse power, he (Mr. Malcolm) never knew a tug-boat of that power.

Mr. Williamson said he believed, judging from the tenor of the debate referred to, that the Government had it in contemplation to bring forward a measure upon the subject. As far as he was able he should be glad to assist them; but he thought it was not exactly a measure which the Government ought to undertake. It ought rather to be left open to private enterprise; and the Government could assist by the provision of funds for that enterprise. Captain Malcolm was quite right in saying the calculations were wrong. He (Mr. Williamson) gave in the estimate of £5000 a year, and he stated the expense would be about £300 a month. The expenses of the whole port would not be much increased. From what he knew of Newcastle, he was able to say there would be fewer pilots needed. Then they must take into consideration that the Government had great difficulty in dealing with steamers. Suppose her down there for six months—she gets damaged—nobody is to blame, and she costs a considerable sum for repairs. If this local board were formed, it could assess sufficient pilotage to remunerate steam-boat proprietors, who, he had no doubt, would be willing to invest.

Captain Malcolm gave notice of his intention to move, that this Chamber do take into consideration the letter from the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, respecting a steam-tug for that port, and determine whether such boat, in their opinion, ought to be purchased by the Government, or provided by private enterprise.

A letter from Mr. Vial D'Aram, submitting the following inquiry, was read, and held over for reply until the next meeting:—

Can an importer of brandy charge half-a-gallon on a cask, when that cask contains more than that fraction? Or is it a practice in Sydney to allow the buyer all fractions of a gallon that may be found in the cask?

This question the inquirer held to be one of importance, at a time when the prices of brandies are high, and importers "have to pay the French measurement, equal to less than one-fourth of an imperial gallon."

The business of the Chamber terminated shortly after five o'clock.

77th Regiment.—Brevet Lieutenant-colonel G. H. S. Willis (late), Captain R. B. Willington, Assistant-surgeon R. G. Burton (late), Assistant-surgeon A. Humfrey, Sergeant R. Bushell, Lance Corporal G. Brown have been selected from this regiment to receive their quota of the 400 war medals for military valour, presented by his Majesty the King of Sardinia to the British Army engaged in the late war in the East.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND SCHRODER.—At the Cattle Market, at 2 o'clock, Unbroken Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the residence of Mr. J. Richardson, White Horse Inn, Newtown Road, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Omnibuses, Harness, &c.; at the Repository, at 2 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Spring Carts, Gigs, Dogcarts, Omnibuses, Harness, &c., &c.

MESSRS. MURIEL AND MILLER.—At their Rooms, at 10 o'clock, a quantity of Paper, Gutta Percha in wide widths, Drapery, Clothing, &c., &c.; at half-past 10 o'clock, Groceries, Candles, &c., &c.; at 11 o'clock, Spirits, Wines, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the Commissariat Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, Hair Beds, Bolsters, Blankets, Damaged Biscuits, Biscuit-dust, Casks Lime-juice, Cases, Salt Beef, &c.; at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Mauritius Sugars and Rum, Butter, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At the Circular Quay, next the Commissariat Stores, at 11 o'clock, Adelaide Flour; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wheat, Chimney, Toilet, and Tray Glasses; at 12 o'clock, English-made Furniture, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Crape Shawls, Table-covers, Lacquered Ware, Card Cases, Silver and Plated Articles, Glaziers' Diamonds, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, New Drapery Goods, Fancy Soaps, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—On Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Full-cut Hobart Town Timber.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Framed Engravings, Paintings, Cabinet Ware, Fancy Goods, Stationery, &c., &c.

MR. GEORGE PITT.—At Pullinger's Yards, on the Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Allotment in the town of Coogee; City Property, formerly known as Read's Bazaar, and Dwelling-house in Elizabeth-street.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Jewellery, Watches, Telescopes, Clothing, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Gigs, Harness, &c.

MR. J. JAGELMAN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Crockeryware, Glassware, and Sundries.

MR. A. ALLAN.—On the premises No. 1, Park-street, at 12 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade, Counters, Fixtures, &c.

Court of Requests.—£10 Jurisdiction.—The court will resume its sittings at 10 o'clock, this morning, with the hearing of case No. 301.

Protection.—Mr. John Lucas will deliver a lecture at the Lyceum Theatre, this evening, at half-past 7. Subject: "The necessity of Protecting our own Industry."

The Drawing-Room.—A fair correspondent asks: "Will you, as a lady's champion, draw Lady Denison's attention to the holding of a drawing-room, in order that the ladies of Sydney may have an opportunity of showing their loyalty, and congratulate her ladyship on the safe arrival of her liege lord."

Death from the Upsetting of a Baker's Cart.—Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest at the Tower Inn, George-street, on view of the body of a boy named Michael Hanly, who came by his death on the previous day, about half-past 11 in the forenoon, by the overturning of a baker's cart at Paddington. Dr. Macnish was immediately in attendance, who pronounced life to be extinct, and the body was at once removed to the dead-house of the Benevolent Asylum; the driver being, meanwhile, taken to the station house at Darlinghurst. The jury having heard evidence at a considerable length, delivered the following verdict:—"We find that the death of Michael Hanly was caused by injuries received through the upsetting of a baker's bart, of which William Bell was the driver, and that this fatal accident was occasioned through the recklessness of the driver." Bell was accordingly committed by the Coroner to stand his trial for manslaughter.

How Public Works Progress in Melbourne.—The *Herald* of Saturday last, in its column devoted to Town Talk, tells the following good story:—An anecdote is somewhere related, in connection with one of the most celebrated of the Adelphi dramas, which is not without a parallel in our own days. The writer states that he had been travelling for many years, but had made periodical visits to London, and always, on these occasions, treated himself to the Adelphi. Before going to America, his evening's entertainment at the little house consisted of the powerful drama of the "Green Bushes." He returned in twelve months, and hastened to the Adelphi—it was the "Green Bushes." He went to Spain for a year, and hastened to his favourite theatre as soon as he got back—it was the "Green Bushes." A visit to the West Indies was followed by the same result, and his return from the Crimea was again rewarded with the "Green Bushes." He then came to Australia determined to place oceans between him and the everlasting drama. He rushed to the Queen's Theatre, on the first night he set foot in Melbourne, with eager expectation of something new. Lo! it was his old friend the "Green Bushes," only with Mrs. C. Young in place of Madame Celeste. A correspondent informs us that he has been similarly journeying to and from all parts of the colonies, and on every return visit to our Post-office, has found the same man and boy at work at the foot pavement. On landing from Hobart Town yesterday, he rushed to his box for letters, and there found his old friends assiduously chipping away at the very stone on which they were working when he departed. Jumps and ditches were still provided gratis as before, and a juicy day supplied the favourite mud.

Dr. Palmer and Mr. Serjeant.—At the Police Court here, on the 29th instant, a charge of housebreaking, and another of horse-stealing, having been disposed of, in the early part of the day, the Court adjourned for a short time. On its re-opening Mr. Serjeant appeared and addressing the Police Magistrate, said, that he regretted that in a certain letter of his, which appeared in the *Bathurst Free Press*, some time since, he had made remarks which were considered to reflect upon him, as from matters now within his knowledge he was satisfied that there was no ground for making such imputations as his letter was supposed to convey, as regarded him (Dr. Palmer), and he therefore hoped that Dr. Palmer would consider, that in so far as he was concerned, he (Mr. Serjeant) wholly withdrew the letter. Mr. Serjeant further observed that he had ever met with the greatest courtesy from Dr. Palmer, when advocating causes before him, and that for his own part, it had always been his desire to conduct himself courteously towards both him and other members of the Bench, when appearing before them, and concluded by saying that he hoped Dr. Palmer would accept the expression of his regret that he should have experienced annoyance from his remarks. Dr. Palmer replied that he accepted Mr. Serjeant's remarks, in the spirit in which he trusted they were intended, and should consider the letter withdrawn in so far as he himself was concerned; that he had always found Mr. Serjeant conduct himself courteously as an advocate before that Bench, and that though, while the correspondence of which Mr. Serjeant was aware, was being carried on with the Attorney-General, he (Dr. Palmer) had refrained from sitting in cases in which Mr. Serjeant was concerned, and had even in fact privately forwarded the whole of the papers to Sydney for the purpose of commencing a prosecution against him, which, he conceived, he should have been bound to do, to justify his own conduct, he should now be happy to see Mr. Serjeant again practising before him as an advocate in that court. Dr. Palmer also observed that he felt it due to himself to cause the same publicity to be accorded to what had that day taken place, as had been given to Mr. Serjeant's letters, and Mr. Serjeant expressed his perfect concurrence in the propriety of such a course.—*Bathurst Free Press*, 31st October.

Cargo of Mauritius Sugars.—We are requested by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld to direct the especial attention of grocers, shippers, country buyers, speculators, &c., to their unreserved sale of the cargo of very superior light counter and crystal Mauritius sugars, ex Maria, the whole of which will be offered in lots to suit purchasers, and will be found on inspection one of the finest shipments of counter sugars that has been offered at public sale for some time past. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, City Mart.—Adv.

Ex Catherine Adamson.—Muriel and Miller will this day hold three sales, namely, at 10, half-past 10, and 11, of merchandise saved from the wreck of Catherine Adamson. For full particulars vide advertisements and the public notice. The public are requested to attend punctually.—Adv.

Engravings, Cabinet Ware, Fancy Goods, Stationery, &c.—Chatto and Hughes have requested us to remind purchasers of the above goods, of their sale advertised for this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

Cargo of Hobart Town Timber, ex Emily Jane.—We are desired by Messrs W. Dean and Co. to call the especial attention of timber merchants, builders, architects, contractors, speculators, and others, to their sale on Campbell's Wharf, this (Friday) afternoon, of the cargo of quartering, joists, battens, shingles, palings, &c., just landed, ex Emily Jane, from Hobart Town. See advertisement.—Adv.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—The circumstances of the case which I have presently to relate, are of so gross and cruel a nature, that I am sure no apology will be required from me for claiming a prominent place in your columns to give the widest publicity to this letter.

A few days ago, I with some friends, on a visit to the Roman Catholic Cemetery, was not a little horrified and grieved to see that some shrubs and flowers which had been carefully planted by a sorrowing father over the remains of a fond daughter, had been torn from her grave, broken to pieces, and strewn around.

The poor father was unhappily a witness to the consequences of the conduct of the sacrilegious miscreants who had thus defiled his daughter's grave, and what his feelings were on the occasion, were plainly visible on his sorrowing countenance. This I must say is not a solitary instance of the kind that has been recently perpetrated.

Such desecration and outrageous disrespect to the departed as this, will, I am sure, meet with general execration; and it is with a view to inviting public attention to this matter, and in order, if possible, to prevent similar misconduct for the future, that I have now thought it my imperative duty to lay these facts before the public.

HUMANITAS.

Woolloomooloo, 5th November.

THE SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—In this morning's paper it is stated, that at the Horticultural Society's meeting the other evening, in the Royal Hotel, some conversation took place respecting the "sorghum saccharatum," after which the meeting separated.

On this subject I may state, that from experiments made, particularly during this year, by me, and also by several parties at my earnest recommendation, the plants flourished, and were in such a state of forwardness that we should have benefited by the advantages, but for the disastrous flood which occurred, that destroyed all our expectations. Under these circumstances, lands not subject to floods should be selected for the culture of this valuable plant. There cannot be a better opportunity than the present to adopt some means whereby its introduction may be encouraged. Either from want of information, or some other cause, parties in Sydney are backward in commencing its culture. Very little expenditure of money and exertion is required; but the advantages of its production should form a matter of consideration at the present moment, when we come to consider the high rate of sugar, and which is likely to increase, in consequence of the insurrection in India, where nearly all the factories have been destroyed by the rebels.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

COSSIPORE.

Sydney, 4th November, 1857.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—In my experiments on the Sydney water, supplied through a lead pipe above forty feet, I find filtration through sand, as recommended by Professor Smith, to effectually remove all trace of lead. A correspondent in your paper doubts the power of sand to remove lead held in solution by water: in this point he is perfectly correct, for in one experiment, I found that a solution of the metal, the 1-24th of a grain, in 1920 grains of water filtered through sand, when tested by *one* drop of the solution of the hydrosulphuret of ammonia, showed a distinct trace of the metal. The lead in the Sydney water is not in a state of solution, but merely in a state of suspension, and it is only in this view of the case we can *account* for the absence of all traces of lead in the Sydney water after filtration through sand; and the experiments of Dr. Thompson, of Glasgow, and Dr. Lambe, support this opinion.

Your's, &c.,

JOHN R. STEVENSON, chemist.

Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—The present Government, I am led to believe, contemplate applying the screw, with no very gentle pressure to the squatters, in order to squeeze out as much of their substance as possible, on the plea that the revenue arising from the rents of the Crown lands is not so great as it should be. Now it appears to me, that the most is not made of the *present* means of increasing the revenue.

It is evident that if the Commissioner of an extensive district is one of those gentlemen who spend one-half of their time in cultivating the growth of a luxuriant whisker, and the other in attending all the race meetings within 150 miles of their head quarters, there is none left for the discharge of public duty. The revenue must suffer the loss accruing from his neglect, and the *would-be* tenants of the Crown must endure the suspense, and all other inconvenience springing from the same source.

I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that there are numerous applications for new runs in a certain district (some of them made nearly two years ago), now laying in a certain Commissioner's office, unheeded, or which is the same thing, "*not reported on*"—by which means the Chief Commissioner is disabled from levying the rents, or the intending tenants from paying them. The aggregate of these amount, I opine, to several hundred pounds, which have been thus lost to Government, and which could have been saved by any *duty doing* man, as the runs could have been visited and marked out in less time than would be consumed in visiting one of the races.

Perhaps this may meet the eye of some member of Government, who is not disposed to countenance drones in the hive, and through whom a more healthy state of things may be brought about. And let it be remembered that I speak but of *one* district, though fearing there are many others similarly situated.

I am, Sir, yours, most obediently,

BEE.

Lachlan, October 24, 1857.

THE PUFF PERSONAL.

(From Melbourne Punch, October 29.)

An able politician, but a very indifferent poet, "on the other side," has lately published some "Murmurs of the Stream;"—a feeling of delicate consideration for another politician on this side preventing the poet from adopting the more allliterative title of "Babblings of a Brook." These "Murmurs" are now advertised in the Sydney papers, with the following commendatory notice, just as Holloway's Ointment is heralded by an encomiastic letter from the Earl of Aldborough; and Professor Eisenberg's chiropedal skill is vouched for by the Emperor Napoleon (the Third): and Mr. Sohier's phrenological manipulations are stamped with the emphatic praise of the erudite and accomplished Mr. Wills, M.L.A.

"Thanks for the Poems, I am glad you published them; they contain more of your character than a man can ever put into politics. What he loves and honours is the key of a man's soul. . . . . . .

"The 'Young Austra in' poems are vigorous and emphatic (that is their proper praise, as they are and must be rhymed rhetoric), but Dalley or Deniehy ought to have written them. It somewhat spoils the force that they are yours. 'Shall not a poet be dramatic, and realise the feelings of classes apart from himself?' Yes, by all means; but national songs ought not to be the invention of a plastic imagination, but the pulses of a genuine feeling.

"I read the sonnets over and over again; and I seemed to be sitting on a rock by the . . . . . with a volume of the little old Empire on my knee, and a stream of delicious sunshine playing on the page, as when I read them first."—Letter from the Hon. C. Gavan Duffy, September 6, 1857.

The fashion thus set by the poet or the publisher who parades the private letter of Mr. Duffy, will no doubt be extensively followed, and we may expect to see announcements of this kind in the advertising columns of our contemporaries:—

"Just Published, Gunnybag's Prices Current,"
For the Overland Mail.

Critical Notice.—'Thanks for an early copy. I am glad you are out. Your *Prices Current* contain more of your character than appears in your conversation. What he buys and sells is the key of a man's soul.

"I read the Custom House Entries over and over again, and I seemed to be sitting at the corner of Market-square, with a blue book on my knee, and the last advices from Dennistoun Brothers on the office table, as when I read them first.'—Letter from the Hon. James M'Culloch, M.L.A."

"The Undersigned have now on sale a large consignment of the best Cork butter, double rose:—

Critical Notice.—'Betther butther I never tasted. Sind me another tub of it, for the honour and glory of ould Ireland.'—Letter from P. O'Brien, Esq., M.L.A., &c., &c., &c."

"Milch Cow for Sale.—Warranted to yield twelve quarts *per diem*.

Critical Notice.—'I have no hesitation in saying that your milcher is quite a constellation in the milky way.'—Letter from the Astronomer Royal."

Discovery of another Comet.—Writing to the *Times* on the 3rd of August, from Redhill Observatory, Mr. R. C. Carrington says: In a letter which I have received this morning from the Imperial Observatory at Paris, I am informed of the discovery of another comet by M. Dien. Its position at 14 hours mean time, on the 30th of July, was found to be—right ascension, 4 hours 28 minutes; north polar distance, 35·30. Both elements were on the increase, the right ascension at the rate of 12 minutes, and the north polar distance at the rate of rather more than a degree daily. A second letter from Altona, received by a later post, adds that the comet was detected by M. Dien on the 28th of July, and on the 30th independently found by my excellent friend Professor Hebicht, of Gotha.

The Lord Mayor and the Shoeblack Societies.—On Friday last, the boys of the several shoeblack societies were entertained by the Lord Mayor at his house at Wanstead. The boys, with their friends, left the station at Fenchurch-street, at 11 o'clock a.m. by special train for Leytonstone, and returned at 8 o'clock in the evening. The number of the brigades present were as follows:—Red, 62; blue, 51; yellow, 40; brown, 20; green, 6; and purple, 16. Total, 198. On arriving at Leytonstone, the boys walked in procession to Wanstead Park, headed by the band of the Yellow Society. The Lord Mayor regaled the boys with roast beef and plumb pudding under a tent in the grounds, and afterwards entertained a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen at a *déjeûner* in his house. Among the company present, were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Justice Halliburton, Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., the Rev. W. Champneys, the Rev. W. Cadman, &c.—*Times, 3rd August.*

THE METROPOLITAN WEEKLY PRESS ON INDIA.

The *Spectator* observes of the proposed royal commission for India that we are arrived at a turning-point, at which the grand object is to have the most thorough, complete, and concentrated survey of the whole state of India, European as well as native. "It would be extremely impolitic to limit the survey to any mere branch of 'grievances,' when the very things on which we desire to be informed are—the extension of our empire, the treaty or actual relations with native states in semi-independence, the feeling of the natives civil as well as military, the desirable proportion and distribution of European troops, the expediency of expediting certain reforms and retarding others. The commission should take even the Governor-Generalship into its survey; but how can the Governor-General issue a commission to inquire into himself? It is a clerklike mistake in Mr. Vernon Smith to suppose that we only want the opinions of able men on specific questions; we want a judgment formed for and on behalf of England; and the commission should be composed of men who can rise above the present entanglements. They are to be found both in India and England. A commission addressed to such men as Sir George Clerk and Sir Patrick Grant would bespeak public confidence; and probably neither executive nor public would object to such a secretary as Mr. Danby Seymour."

The *Economist* remarks that besides the import of articles from India and the exports of our manufactures thither, we also send to India of foreign and colonial produce and manufacture to the value of nearly £500,000 a year—in 1854, £493,752; in 1856, £404,321. "Large quantities of silver, too, are continually sent to India, as we have of late had frequent occasion to notice; and if they sometimes occasion alarm in those who regret the loss of bullion, they are additional proofs of a large and to some persons a profitable trade. Moreover, India carries on a considerable trade with other countries—the United States, France, China, Australia, and all the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The total value merely of our trade, import and export, with India in 1855 was something more than £23,000,000. At present, we may expect that the commotion will be for a time injurious to trade. Merchants will not readily sent out orders as long as there is a great probability that they will not be executed, nor goods which may not be sold. The late telegraphic despatch tells us that at Madras the import market had continued brisk, but at Calcutta and at Bombay business had come to a stand. The exchange, however, was further against us, and a large exportation of silver for some time may be anticipated."

The *Saturday Review* presumes that "the most patriotic opponents of the 'ignominious tyrant of Leadenhall-street,' would, in these times, hardly venture to suggest that the total extinction of the titular sovereignties of Delhi and Oude is not now imperatively demanded, both on the score of policy and of humanity. We have swept away, righteously or unrighteously, wisely or unwisely, many of the great Hindoo and Mahometan sovereignties; and it has been but a mistaken kindness to leave to any one of these deposed princes, the miserable, but still dangerous, sham of recognised royal title. What are these names but rallying points for disaffection? Of what use are they but to raise delusive hopes, and to bring the unfortunate title-bearer, perhaps *malgre-lui*, to perdition? We hope that we have now seen the last of these kings *sans-terre*, and that there will be no more 'palaces' into the recesses of which the ordinary processes of the law cannot penetrate within the territories subject to the British Government. What have they ever been—what are they ever likely to be—but great styes of pollution? The soul sickens at the thought of the number of women and children now imprisoned in the Delhi 'palace,' and of the terrible scenes that may be enacted if the retributive European army, in hot blood, enters that enormous brothel. It almost makes one dread to receive the tidings of the fall of Delhi. But from that day the palace will cease to exist as a royal refuge; and we can hardly doubt that it will be the last privileged home of unutterable crime which the British Government will ever suffer to be reared in any part of its Eastern dominions."

The *Press* thinks that it is a singular proof how open the aristocracy of England is by its constitution, to find that there are now three ennobled families of the name of Canning. "At Eton, nearly eighty years ago, young Jenkinson (afterwards the second Earl of Liverpool) had to deliver an oration in presence of Mr. Pitt, then Prime Minister, and, with great good nature, Jenkinson gave his place to his friend young Canning, who first attracted Mr. Pitt's notice on that day. His school expenses were defrayed by a relative engaged in commercial life, and Mr. Hookham Frere's affecting epitaph truly records that Canning was

Born of an ancient name of little worth,
And disinherited before his birth.

The son of an unfortunate Irish gentleman, George Canning rose to be Prime Minister. His widow was made a viscountess; he raised one of his Irish cousins to the peerage (Lord Garvagh); another kinsman he advanced in diplomatic service (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe); and the son of 'the landless orphan' (as described by Mr. Hookham Frere) is now Governor-General of India! At his farewell dinner the noble viscount uttered a generous and truly filial aspiration that he might show that he was worthy of wearing his hereditary coronet. We cordially echo that prayer. Some of his advisers have broken down; but in such circumstances a man of inherent vigour would rise with the emergencies, and we sincerely trust that Lord Canning will prove a brilliant exception to the general rule that the sons of famous men are failures. He is of Anglo-Irish extraction, and Anglo-Irish names, like those of Sir Eyre Coote, Lord Macartney, the two Wellesleys, the Marquis of Hastings, and others, shine brilliantly in the eventful annals of our Indian empire.'

To create a Secretary of State for Indian affairs is a suggestion which we (*Leader*) think the House of Commons could not for a moment entertain, since it is a proposal which would invest a corrupt cabinet with a power of despotic patronage sufficient to taint every source of legislation. The salaries at the disposal of the Premier would suffice to secure him—so long as politicians are to be bought and sold—an amount of influence which could be tolerated in no constitutional country. Of what use destroying Old Sarum if corruption is to riot in Bengal? A hundred golden prizes would be entrusted to the Premier of the day, and this we conceive is not a desirable result. Yet there must be a responsibility, there must be patronage, and it appears to many who have studied the exigencies of our Indian empire, that the Board of Control might be merged in a court similar in constitution to that in Leadenhall-street, but appointed by Parliament, and retiring by rotation. An idea of this kind should be taken for what it is worth; but it is obvious that the existing system has failed.

"That Sir Henry Barnard had not yet attacked Delhi," says the *United Service Gazette*, 'will awaken no surprise. The mutineers are in much greater force than himself, and are led by men who have 'set squadrons in the field, and something of the division of a battle know.' The native commissioned officers, bad as they generally are, have risen with the occasion, and in their new capacity of leaders of revolted Sepoys are exhibiting the fruits of their experience in the Sutlej, Gwalior, and Affghan campaigns. The Native Sappers and Miners and Native Artillery, who are within the walls of Delhi, know something of the defence as well as the attack of fortified places, and we may expect that, in their utter desperation, they will employ every atom of their gained knowledge to baffle the efforts of their assailants. Sir H. Barnard has shewn his prudence in awaiting reinforcements and contenting himself with the repulse of the sorties of the Delhi garrison. These sorties are evidences of the desperation of the mutineers. They will make a few more, and then perhaps endeavour to escape. Sir Henry must have enough to do to keep the place invested. A town, several miles in circumference, standing on the bank of a river, can only be surrounded by a considerable and a very vigilant force. It is true there are four main gates of Delhi, and high roads conducting to them, which may be blockaded effectually, but the intermediate spaces can be traversed and the river crossed at so many points that the most incessant patrolling will be necessary to enmesh the enemy. For all this, by the last accounts, General Barnard had but 4000 men."

An Unexpected Discharge.—At Norfolk, Virginia, on the afternoon of the 2nd of July, an old cannon which had not been cleaned out since the revolutionary war, was primed, and the match applied, when, to the surprise of all present, an unexpectedly smart explosion took place from the mouth of the piece, something whizzed across the street, and there was a crashing of the wood of the door of the United Fire-engine-house opposite. An investigation showed a respectable sized hole in the pannel of the door, and inside an old six-pound cannon ball was found on the floor. The old cannon had not been used since the last time it was loaded for the especial benefit of the British troops, seventy years ago, and the artillerymen who then rammed home the ball little expected how many times the grass would grow and wither again above their graves before the missile should be discharged.

SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED UP TO THIS DATE.

TEA, coffee, sugar, molasses, chicory, wine and beer, are sold duty paid.
SPIRITS, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, are quoted in bond.
IMPORTS are usually sold at credits averaging four months.
EXPORTS for net cash.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
TEA AND COFFEE.							
Fine Congou tea, ℔ chest	£8	13	0	to	9	0	0
Ditto, ℔ ten catty box	1	12	6	......	1	15	0
Fine Hysonskin, ℔ chest	5	0	0	......	6	6	0
Ditto, ℔ ten catty box	1	3	6	......	1	4	0
Manila coffee, ℔ lb (in bond)	0	0	8¼	......	0	0	0
Java ditto	0	0	9				
Plantation Ceylon, in bond	0	0	8¼	......	0	0	9
DRIED FRUITS, ETC.							
Currants, ℔ lb	0	0	7½	......	0	0	8
Raisins, Muscatels, ditto (saleable)	0	1	0	......	0	1	3
Ditto, Eleme &c., ditto (ditto)	0	0	9	......	0	0	10
Figs, ditto	0	0	8	......	0	0	9
Apples, ditto	0	0	0	......	0	0	8
Jordan almonds, ditto	0	2	3	......	0	2	4
Valencia, ditto	0	1	0	......	0	0	0
Soft shell, ditto	0	0	10	......	0	0	0
Barcelona nuts, ditto	0	0	4¼	......	0	0	5
Walnuts, ditto	0	0	5	......	0	0	0
PROVISIONS.							
Irish butter, ℔ lb (unsaleable)	0	1	0	......	0	1	1
English cheese, ditto	0	1	1	......	0	1	2
York hams, ditto	0	1	1	......	0	1	3
English bacon, ditto	0	0	9	......	0	1	0
N.S.W. beef, ℔ tierce	4	0	0	......	5	0	0
Irish pork, ℔ barrel	4	10	0	......	5	10	0
SUGAR.							
Manila, Zebu, ℔ ton	45	0	0	......	46	0	0
Taal	45	0	0	......	46	0	0
Pampanga	48	0	0	......	50	0	0
Clayed	50	0	0	......	0	0	0
Crystalized	56	0	0	......	0	0	0
Mauritius—Brown	54	0	0	......	0	0	0
Bright yellow grainy	54	0	0	......	58	0	0
Molasses	12	0	0	......	16	0	0
Sugarhouse treacle	30	0	0	......	0	0	0
No. 1 pieces	57	0	0	......	58	0	0
Crystalized	66	0	0	......	0	0	0
Snowdrops	70	0	0	......	0	0	0
Crushed	70	0	0	......	0	0	0
Refined loaves	73	0	0	......	0	0	0
OILMEN'S STORES.							
Belmont sperm candles, ℔ lb (unsaleable)	0	1	2	......	0	1	2½
Pickles, pints, (Feast's saleable, other brands not wanted,) ℔ dozen	0	7	0	......	0	8	0
Ditto, quarts, ℔ dozen	0	10	0	......	0	11	0
Bottled fruits, ditto	0	12	0	......	0	13	6
Jams and jellies, ℔ lb	0	1	2	......	0	1	3
Mustard, ¼lb. ℔ dozen	0	7	6	......	0	8	6
Ditto, 1lb, ditto	0	11	6	......	0	13	0
Olive oil, pints ditto	0	12	0	......	0	13	0
Champion's Vinegar, No. 24, ℔ gallon	0	2	3	......	0	2	4
Black shot pepper, ℔ lb	0	0	6	......	0	0	7
Jamaica ginger, ditto	0	0	10	......	0	1	0
East India ginger, ditto	0	0	5	......	0	0	6
Pimento, ditto	0	0	9	......	0	0	0
Thumbblue, No. 1 ℔ lb	0	0	10	......	0	0	11
Starch, No. 1, ditto (Colman's)	0	0	6	......	0	0	6¼
Orlando Jones' patent starch, ditto	0	0	5	......	0	0	0
Soda, ℔ cwt	0	16	0	......	1	18	0
Liverpool soap, ditto	Unsaleable.						
Stockholm pitch, ℔ barrel	1	2	6	......	1	5	0
Ditto tar, ℔ barrel	1	0	0	......	1	5	0
Resin, ditto	0	18	0	......	1	0	0
Gunpowder, blasting, ℔ lb	0	0	6	......	0	0	7
Linseed, in drums, ℔ gallon	0	4	0	......	0	5	0
Turpentine, ditto	0	4	0	......	0	5	0
FISH.							
Red herrings, ℔ barrel	None.						
Ditto, ℔ 2 dozen tins	0	3	6	......	0	4	0
White ditto, ℔ half-barrel	Wanted.						
Dried ling and cod, ℔ lb	0	0	4¼	......	0	0	6
Fresh salmon, in tins, ℔ lb	0	0	0	......	0	1	6
Salted ditto, in barrels, ℔ lb	None.						
Sardines, ℔ dozen half-boxes	0	12	0	......	0	0	0
Ditto ditto, ¼ ditto	0	7	6	......	0	7	9
BEER, ETC.							
Burton ale, ℔ hogshead	8	5	0	......	8	10	0
Ditto, second brands, ℔ hogshead	7	0	0	......	7	10	0
Bottled ale, ℔ dozen	0	0	0	......	0	11	0
Ditto, second brands, ℔ dozen	0	9	0	......	0	10	0
London porter, ℔ hogshead	6	10	0	......	7	0	0
Ditto, second brands, ℔ hogshead	5	10	0	......	6	10	0
Bottled ditto, ℔ dozen	0	9	6	......	0	10	0
Ditto, second brands, ditto	0	8	0	......	0	9	0
Ditto cider, Marzetti's, ℔ dozen	0	10	0	......	0	12	0
Kent and Sussex hops, ℔ lb	0	0	9	......	0	0	10
WINE.							
Fine port, ℔ gallon	0	11	0	......	0	13	6
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0	8	0	......	0	11	0
London bottled ditto, ℔ dozen	1	5	0	......	1	10	0
Fine sherry, ℔ gallon	0	9	0	......	0	12	6
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0	6	0	......	0	8	0
London bottled ditto, ℔ dozen	1	5	0	......	1	10	0
Champagne, ℔ dozen	1	5	0	......	2	0	0
Claret, ℔ dozen	0	17	6	......	1	10	6
(COLONIAL.)							
Wine, ℔ gallon	0	6	0	......	0	10	0
Ditto, J. & W. Macarthur's (Muscat), ℔ gallon, in wood	0	14	0	......	0	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto, ℔ dozen	2	5	0	......	0	0	0
Red, ℔ gallon, in wood	0	7	0	......	0	0	0
Ditto, ℔ dozen	1	4	0	......	0	0	0
White, ℔ gallon, in wood	0	6	0	......	0	0	0
Ditto, ℔ dozen	1	2	0	......	0	0	0
SPIRITS.							
W.I. rum, 10 o.p., ℔ gallon	0	4	6	......	0	5	0
Ditto, 30 ditto	0	5	9	......	0	6	0
E.I. ditto, o.p.	0	3	0	......	0	3	6
Colonial ditto, 28 ditto (duty paid)	0	14	3	......	0	14	6
Ditto white spirit, 50 ditto (ditto)	0	18	0	......	0	19	0
Martell's brandy, ditto	0	17	0	......	0	17	3
Hennessy's ditto	0	16	6	......	0	17	0
Ordinary, ditto	0	12	0	......	0	14	6
Case ditto, each 1 dozen	1	5	0	......	1	10	0
Gin, ℔ gallon	0	0	0	......	0	0	0
Geneva, D.P., ℔ 4 gallon case	0	18	0	......	0	19	0
Whisky, ℔ gallon	0	5	0	......	0	5	6
TOBACCO, ETC.							
Barrett's half-tierces, ℔ lb	0	1	6	......	0	1	8
Other brands, ditto	0	1	4	......	0	0	0
Cavendish, ditto	0	1	0	......	0	1	4
Pipes, (clay) ℔ gross	0	1	6	......	0	2	6
Manila cigars, No. 2, ℔ 1000	2	10	0	......	2	12	6
Ditto „ 3, ditto ... (unsaleable)	1	10	0	......	1	15	0
GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.							
Wheat, ℔ bushel	0	9	0	......	0	10	0
Oats, ditto	0	7	0	......	0	8	0
Barley, ditto	0	5	0	......	0	6	0
Maize, ditto	0	8	0	......	0	9	0
Split peas, ditto (unsaleable)	0	12	6	......	0	13	6
Pearl barley, ℔ cwt (ditto)	1	7	0	......	0	0	0
Java Rice, ℔ ton (none)	15	0	0	......	0	0	0
Patna ditto, ℔ bag	1	10	0	......	0	0	0
W.I. arrowroot, ℔ lb	0	1	0	......	0	1	2
E.I. ditto, ditto	0	0	8	......	0	0	9
Sago, ditto	0	0	4¼	......	0	0	5
Scotch oatmeal, ℔ cwt	0	17	6	......	1	0	0
Sydney fine flour, ℔ ton (2000 lb.)	23	0	0	......	25	0	0
Ditto seconds ditto, ditto	21	0	0	......	23	0	0
Gallego ditto, ℔ barrel	2	10	0	......	0	0	0
Ditto bran, ℔ bushel	0	1	8	......	0	2	0
SALT.							
Liverpool, ℔ ton	4	5	0	......	4	7	6
Dairy, ditto	4	10	0	......	5	0	0
Rock, ditto	2	15	0	......	3	0	0
Jars, ℔ dozen (scarce)	0	7	6	......	0	8	6
DRUGS, ETC.							
Tartaric acid, ℔ lb (no demand)	0	1	4	......	0	1	6
Sulphuric ditto	0	0	2	......	0	0	3
Bi-carbonate soda, ℔ cwt	0	16	0	......	0	18	0
Cream tartar, ℔ lb	0	1	2	......	0	1	3
Liquorice, ditto	0	1	0	......	0	1	3
Saltpetre, English	0	0	6	......	0	0	7
Soda ash, ℔ ton	15	0	0	......	19	0	0
Castor oil, in bulk, ℔ lb	0	0	6	......	0	1	0
Ditto, in half-pints, ℔ dozen	0	7	6	......	0	8	6
CORDAGE.							
Coir, in sizes, ℔ ton	45	0	0	......	47	10	0
English, ditto	60	0	0	......	65	0	0
Manila, ditto	60	0	0	......	65	0	0
Woollashing, ditto	30	0	0	......	50	0	0
Seaming twine, ℔ lb	0	1	0	......	0	1	6
CANVAS, ETC.							
Best Navy, No. 1 to 6, yards	0	0	10	......	0	1	0
Three-bushel bags, 3lb, ℔ dozen	0	16	0	......	0	18	0
Gunny, ditto	0	6	0	......	0	7	6
Woolpacks, 10lb, each	0	4	0	......	0	4	6
Woolbagging, ℔ yard	0	0	5	......	0	0	7
METALS.							
Scotch pig iron, Nos. 1, 2, ℔ ton	5	0	0	......	6	0	0
Iron bars, in sizes, ℔ ton	12	0	0	......	13	0	0
Ditto plates, ℔ ton	16	0	0	......	18	0	0
Ditto sheets, ditto	17	0	0	......	20	0	0
Ditto hoops, ditto	16	0	0	......	18	0	0
Ditto galvanized, ditto	32	0	0	......	35	0	0
Copper sheathing plates, ℔ lb	0	1	6	......	0	1	7
Sheathing metal, ℔ lb	0	1	4	......	0	1	5
Lead pipe, ℔ ton	32	0	0	......	34	0	0
Sheet lead, ditto	28	0	0	......	32	0	0
Ditto zinc, ditto	39	0	0	......	45	0	0
Block tin, ℔ lb	0	1	4	......	0	1	6
Plates charcoal, assorted, box	2	10	0	......	2	15	0
BUILDING MATERIALS.							
Bricks, 9 x 3 x 4¼, ℔ 1000	3	10	0	......	4	0	0
Ladies' slates	7	0	0	......	9	0	0
Countess ditto 20 x 10	10	0	0	......	11	0	0
Duchess ditto	14	0	0	......	15	0	0
Deals, Baltic, 9 x 3, ℔ foot run	0	0	5	......	0	0	7
Boards, ℔ foot sup.	0	0	3	......	0	0	4
Hardwood, ℔ 100 feet sup	1	5	0	......	1	10	0
Cement, ℔ barrel	0	12	6	......	1	0	0
Window glass, ℔ 100 feet	0	15	0	......	1	0	0

TABLE OF CUSTOMS' DUTIES

Payable on the following articles imported into Sydney, from all countries and under any flag.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Tea, ℔ lb	0	3	Whisky and rum, ditto	7	0
Coffee, ℔ lb	0	2	Liqueurs, cordials, & brandied fruits, ditto	10	0
Sugar, raw, ℔ cwt	5	0	Perfumed spirits, ditto	7	0
Ditto, refined, ℔ cwt	6	8	Colonial ditto from sugar	6	5
Molasses, ditto, ℔ cwt	3	4	Ditto ditto grain	7	0
Chicory, ℔ lb	0	2	Tobacco, ℔ lb	2	0
Beer, in wood, ℔ gallon	0	1	Cigars, ℔ lb	3	0
Ditto, in bottle, ℔ gallon	0	2	Snuff, ℔ lb	2	0
Wine, not more than 25 ℔ cent. alcohol	2	0	DRAWBACKS.		
Brandy and gin, Sykes' proof, ditto	10	0	On refined sugar, 6s. 8d. ℔ cwt. On bastard ditto, 5s. ℔ cwt.		

ALL OTHER IMPORTS ARE FREE.
Gold pays an export duty of 2s. 6d. ℔ ounce.

A CARD.—"SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."—FRANCIS LARTER, Agent, Constitution House, 70, South Head Road. Early delivery. The HERALD supplied every morning—South Head Road, Potts' Point, Woolloomooloo, College-street, Elizabeth, and other streets—in the above locality. Terms: £1 per quarter, 7s. per month, and 1s. 9d. per week.

REDFERN, BOTANY ROAD.—The HERALD delivered every morning, before 7 o'clock, by FREDERICK CODNER, News Agent, 624, George-street South.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE BOTTLES.—For SALE, a small parcel of the best make of bottles in convenient packages of two gross, suitable for shipment or for up-country trade. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

COMPOSITE MOULD CANDLES.—Manufactured by the A. S. W. Company, Dixon-street, Sydney.—The A. S. W. Company's Composite Mould Candles burn without smoke or smell, and as long as Stearine or Sperm Candles, and give as good a light. The price is within one penny per pound of common mould candles. Each six candles are wrapped up separately, with the Company's name on the wrapper. To be had of all respectable grocers. Australian Stearine Works, Dixon-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Paid up capital £250,000.

INTEREST OF CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES.

Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date customers of this Bank will be allowed interest on their weekly minimum balances of current accounts, at the rate 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Money deposited for fixed periods will bear interest as heretofore.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK,
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)
Capital paid up, £500,000,
Of which more than one-half is now held in the colony of New South Wales alone.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

This Bank allows interest on the DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

It also continues to allow interest as follows, on fixed deposits:—
On sums repayable on three months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
On ditto, on six months' notice, 4 per cent. ditto.
On ditto, on twelve months' notice, 5 per cent. ditto.
JOHN YOUNG, manager.
Sydney Branch, English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, £700,000.

Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date, interest will be allowed on accounts, at this Bank, as follows:—

On Current Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on minimum balance for the month, if not under £100.

On Fixed Deposits—For three months certain, 3 per cent. per annum.
" " For six months certain, 4 per cent. per annum.
" For twelve months certain, 5 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. NAPIER, Manager.
London Chartered Bank of Australia,
Sydney, 20th October, 1857.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital .... £1,260,000.
Reserve Fund .... 252,000.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed at the rate of TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the monthly minimum Balances at the credit of current deposit accounts. And

				Per annum.
On money deposited for three months certain,				3 per cent.
Ditto	6	ditto	4	ditto
Ditto	12	ditto	5	ditto

GEO. K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 1st August, 1857.

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—
TREASURERS.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P.
JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.
SAMUEL COHEN, Esq.

Shareholders are requested to pay the first call now made into the Australian Joint Stock Bank to the credit of the above gentlemen, who have consented to act as treasurers f the Company.
By order of the Provisional Committee.
ROWAN RONALD, sec. pro. tem.
Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney, 2nd October.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—

(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or controul of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.

Annual premiums for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices,

	£	s.	d.
An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid	£50	16	8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid	70	0	
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid	81	13	7

For full tables see prospectus.

General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.

Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the chief offices, from
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

PREMIUMS REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
Capital £1,500,000.

Dwelling and Counting Houses constructed in accordance with the Building Act, of brick and stone, with slated, metal, or shingled roofs, for every hundred pounds assured, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; buildings for storing merchandise and for trades, as above, for every hundred pounds assured, from 3s. 9d. to 8s.; weatherboard and buildings not included in the preceding, and hazardous risks, by special agreement. Ships in harbour or dock, in the Port of Sydney, with warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d.; with liberty to repair, 10s.; ships building, 15s. per cent. per annum. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims adjusted and paid in Sydney. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., agents.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follow:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta, Mr. E. Mason
Ryde—Mr. George Pope
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. W. Abraham
Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. C. Cottrell
Hartley and Bowenfells—Mr. John McLennan
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Orange, Cowra, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Merce, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala, Turon—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goertz
Campbelltown, Camden, Narellan, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Yass, Binnalong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Gundagai, Tarcutta, and Tumut—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. W. Irwin
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth

NORTHERN.

Maitland (East and West), Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Morpeth—Mr. John Wisdom
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. T. Shone
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Edmund Doherty
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Lumley
Muswellbrook, Merton, and Scone—Mr. George Denshire
Murrurundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan
Newcastle—Messrs. Bishop and Cullum
Brisbane, Ipswich, Warwick, Drayton, and Good's Inn Mr. Samuel Stevens
Rocky River, Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Wee Waa—Mr. C. S. Capp
Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Tozer
Clarence River—Mr. H. Alderson
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dowzer and Purser.

Melbourne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotch.
Geelong, ditto—Mr. Thomas Paterson
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Nathaniel Summers
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington, ditto—Captain Tinley.
London—Messrs. Alger and Street, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to THACKER, DANIEL, and CO., corner of George and Jamison-streets.

WHY WASTE TIME, labour, and money, when all may be saved by using the newly-invented Fire Igniter? Made by SCOTT, BROTHERS, pyrotechnists; sold in packets containing sufficient for lighting thirty-six fires, price one shilling, and wholesale, at the office, 385, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney.

TO SHIPPERS.—Picked Potatoes, sound, and of the best quality. W. WALKER and CO., Union Wharf

SYDNEY FLOUR, guaranteed fresh, pure, and extra fine on SALE by RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.

HARDWOOD! HARDWOOD! HARDWOOD!!—To Builders, Contractors, and others.—I, the undersigned, beg to acquaint my friends and customers that, in consequence of the lease of the Market Wharf expiring on the 31st December, 1857, I will SELL the best colonial hardwood at reduced prices; and posts, rails, palings, laths, bark on hand. JOHN BROWN, timber merchant, Market Wharf.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lbs.
Woolbagging, best maker
Bags
Sewing twine
Needles
Sheepshears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Sugar
Rice
Tea
Flour
Tobacco
Moleskin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

LIME.—BLAXLAND'S superior kiln-burnt screened Lime may be now had in any quantity, for cash, at the following reduced prices:—
At the kilns, Newington, at ... 1s. 4d. per bushel.
At the Lodge, Parramatta Road, 1s. 6d. ditto.
Mr. J. Good, Cornstalk Inn, Parramatta ... ... 1s. 6d. ditto.
Delivered on the river or harbour, 1s. 6d. ditto.
At the Albion Wharf, Sydney ... 1s. 4d. ditto.

Unless the bags are returned, a charge of 8d. each will be made. The superiority of this lime is manifest by the increasing demand, with a full saving of 2d. per bushel to purchasers by its freedom from sand (the sand becoming vitrified by being burnt in close kilns); also, of water and labour, from its being slacked and screened fit for immediate use.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—The best, largest, and cheapest assortment of foreign and colonial timber of all descriptions—white and pitch pine tongued and grooved flooring boards—clear pineboards, all thicknesses—cedar all thicknesses—Oregon and Baltic scantling—Baltic red deals—colonial and other hard woods—laths, palings, weatherboards, battens, shingles, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.—panel and sash doors, French doors, and glazed sashes, in every variety. Country orders promptly executed at the lowest market rates.

BALTIC RED DEALS now landing and for SALE. W. H. ROLFE, Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

SHINGLES, best Forest Oak, just landed, and for SALE. W. H. ROLFE, Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

50,000 FEET prime 1¼ inch G. and T. Pitch Pine, cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

25,000 FEET 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, and ¾ inch Clear Pine. Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

75,000 SHINGLES, Hard Battens, and Laths. Timber Yard, 22, Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

2000 DOORS and Glazed Windows, Mouldings, &c. GOODLET and CO., Parramatta-street, and Erskine-street.

20,000 FEET DEAL Weatherboards and Lining. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

500 CASES Plaster of Paris, each 1 cwt., at 4s. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

50,000 FEET Hard and Soft Joists, Scantling Battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

GALVANIZED Tiles, and patent Clay Tiles, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., near Phoenix Wharf, and 6, Parramatta-street.

10,000 SUPERIOR Swiss Paving SLABS, for halls, verandahs, kitchens, &c., 17 x 17, 19 x 19, 22 x 22, at 1s. 3d. per foot surface. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

100,000 FEET splendid Baltic G. and T. Boards, 6 inches wide, 1¼, 1, and ¾ inch thick. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

75,000 FEET 1 and 1¼ inch PITCH PINE T. and G. Flooring Boards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

30,000 BEST Bangor SLATES, Pine and H. Wood Battens. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

30,000 FEET PITCH PINE, planed on one side, for stair-treads, &c., 1, 1½, and 2 inches. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

40,000 FEET Shelving BOARDS, planed both sides. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

100,000 HOBART TOWN and Forest Oak Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

300 SUPERIOR AMERICAN OARS. Also Venetian blinds, very cheap. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR SALE, Two or Five Houses, in Crown-street.—Inquire at 102.

EARTHENWARE.—The undersigned has a large assortment on hand, which will be sold at the lowest prices. C. P. EDWARDS, bar iron and ironmongery stores, 427, George-street South.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, No. 392, George-street.
Clousseau's pale brandy, in cases
United Vineyard ditto, Salignac, in cases
Geneva, in half cases
Worthington and Robinson's No. 3 Burton ale, in hogsheads
West India rum, 30 o.p.
Ditto ditto, 11 o.p.
Taylor's stout
Page's port
Ingham's marsala
Byass' ale and porter, pints and quarts
Martell's pale and dark brandy
Ditto ditto in quarter-casks
Booth's British gin
Champagne, pints and quarts
Hunt's port, single diamond.
D. COOPER and CO.

GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., Wholesale Manufacturers and Importers of Straw Bonnets and Hats, have now on SALE, in quantities to suit the trade:
Women's rice, tuscan, and Dunstable bonnets
Ditto coloured and other fancy straw bonnets, in great variety of patterns
Ditto black, brown, straw, and mourning fancies
Girls' and maids' straw bonnets, of every size and kind
Women's Leghorn hats, various styles
Ditto Tuscan; black, brown, and drab improved Dunstables, &c.
Girls' and maids' hats, various
Men's Panama, Leghorn, palm, cabbage tree, straw, and tuscan hats
Boys' ditto ditto
Flowers, feathers, &c., straw plaits of every description.
3, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and
15, Aldermanbury, London.

TOBACCO.—JUST ARRIVED, and for SALE by the subscribers:—
11 half-tierces "T. W. WHITE" very superior negrohead tobacco.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Sydney, 24th August.

NOW LANDING, Inch Pitch Pine, T. and G., and Weatherboards, planed. Circular Quay, W. H. ROLFE.

PAPERHANGINGS.—A large assortment, cheap. E. CURTISS, Hunter-street, near George-street.

FLOUR.—A small quantity of superior Adelaide Flour for SALE. ESSWORTH and CO., Nos. 5 and 7, Bridge-street.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES, payable in London in 1860, FOR SALE, by W. BARTON, 221, George-street.

27 TUNS BLACK OIL, 50 bales wool, now landing at Circular Wharf, ex Eliza. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, corner Pitt-street and Park-street.

JOLLYBOAT for SALE, substantially built. Apply to Captain PIENING, barque Alster, Campbell's Wharf.

GOOD GRAZING for Horses in well-secured Paddocks. Apply at Cottage, opposite Mr. Talbot's, Cook's River Road.

FRENCH-POLISHING.—Furniture, Shop Fixtures, &c., polished in best style. G. WOOD, 104, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

A. A. CO.'S best screened Coals; Firewood, in short billets. E. F. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

NEWCASTLE and WOLLONGONG COALS, delivered in Sydney at 33s., and at the Wharf, Parramatta, at 40s. per ton. Phoenix Wharf.

COALS, COALS, Coals.—Best Newcastle Coals, at J. SHOOBERT'S Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

CAMPBELLTON WHISKY, in Cask and Case, on SALE. MASON, BROTHERS, Circular Quay.

LIME, LIME, LIME.—Pure Port Stephens cockle-shell Lime, fresh from the kiln, delivered anywhere in the city at 1s. 4d. per bushel, or 1s. 3d. from store—cash. Sole agents in Sydney, MERRILL and LEAVITT; Stores, Queen's-place; Office, 2, Macquarie-place.

FIVE HUNDRED HEAD of STORE CATTLE for SALE. E. H. HERRING, box 211, Post Office, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS have a cosmopolitan reputation. In every land, Christian or savage, to which commerce has carried them, they have become standard remedies for the most painful and dangerous complaints to which humanity is liable. The ointment is an acknowledged specific for all eruptive, tumourous, and ulcerous disorders, and there is no disease of the stomach, the liver, or the bowels, that may not be subdued by a persistent use of the Pills.—Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

DERWENT SEED POTATOES, imported expressly for planting; also, fine Potatoes, for table use. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-street.

CANARY BIRDS, from the Canary Islands, in full song. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, ex Francis, from Launceston, at Moore's Wharf, 1200 5-feet paling, and 500 posts and rails. Apply to Captain BROWN, on board; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

TO BE SOLD, a Gentleman's Skiff, 2 pairs paddles, sail &c. Apply at TOBY'S, north of Gas Wharf.

FOR SALE, a Splendid China Silk Scarf, worth in England £20; a superior Lady's Globe Gold Chain, one plated ditto, and a beautiful Concertina in case. Price, for the whole, £13. Apply to Mr. FISHER, bootmaker, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, American Cooking Stove, No. 4, price £3. Apply to Mr. FISHER, bootmaker, Pitt-street.

POLAR OIL for SALE, in quantities to suit purchasers. JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH MATERIAL.—An invoice for SALE. R. A. DAVIS, 39, Swanston-street, Melbourne.

TO MECHANICS and others.—A few most desirable Building Allotments for SALE, admirably drained. Terms, extremely liberal. Apply at Whittell's Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Just received, and for SALE by the subscribers:—
15 single horse powers
4 double ditto, now much used for pumping on sheep stations, and also for driving machinery of any description not requiring greater power
23 double horse powers, with threshers and separators complete.
Also on hand, and for SALE—
Dried apples, butter, hams, cheese
Lobster, salmon, syrups
Beef, pork, barrels and half-barrels
American cook stoves, all makes
D handled R.P. American shovels
Long ditto ditto, axes, picks, axe and pick handles
Manila and English rope
American chairs, wood and willow ware, of all descriptions
Resin, pitch, cement, buckets, tubs
Weighing machines, all sizes
Hay or depot scales, 3 and 6 tons
Winnowing machines, ploughs, chaffcutters, &c., &c., &c.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.
Sydney, 22nd October.

FOR SALE, the Goodwill and Fixtures of a commodious Shop, adapted for any business, situated in one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. Apply 33, King-street, next Elephant and Castle.

FOR SALE, 5 Acres Allendale Estate, Macquarie; 5 Acres, Ellenborough Estate, ditto; and 2 Allotments at Hastings. Price for the whole £15. Apply to Mr. FISHER, bootmaker, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Timber and Firewood, now lying upon 500 acres of land near Homebush, Parramatta Road. The land affords excellent grass and also well adapted for cultivation. The above will be let in one lot or 100 acres each. Parties can have a lease for a term of years. Apply Mr. E. BOWEN, 29, Bathurst-street, near Kent-street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For SALE, two blocks of House Property, situated in desirable positions in the city, and yielding collectively a large income. For terms, which are most liberal, apply to R. PEEL RAYMOND, Lyons'-buildings, George-street.

MACQUARIE RIVER.—3000 CATTLE AND FATTENING STATIONS.—For private SALE, a splendid cattle property, in the Wellington and Bligh Districts, with every requisite to ensure a comfortable homestead and most profitable investment. Terms very liberal. Apply to MORT and CO.

STATIONS FOR SALE.—Very extensive and valuable Stations for Sale, conveniently situated in the Darling District. Apply to SAMUEL D. GORDON, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE.—Two thoroughbred Kangaroo Pups. Apply to J. SMITH, No. 1, Windmill-street.

FOR SALE, 800 head of Store Cattle, from which no fat cattle have been extracted for the last two years, and 600 head of Bullocks, in the New England district. Apply to J. WANT, at Osmond's hotel, Pitt-street.

TO SILVERSMITHS and OTHERS.—For SALE, Plant and machinery of a first class medallist, consisting of—5-inch screw press, by Bolton and Watt, fitted on platform, with coining apparatus; 2 pairs Rolling Mills, with centre adjusting screw; 4 cutting out tools, (5-thread screw); milling tool, draw plate, skimming lathe, and every other requisite for carrying on the business of a Medallist and Embossing. The whole is in working order, and will be disposed of cheap to a cash purchaser. Apply to Mr. R. SCAIFE, Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.

WATER-SIDE ALLOTMENTS, near the Waterview Bay Dry Dock, for Sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, 211, George-street.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, or Parties in Search of a First-class Hotel.—PURKIS and LAMBERT have been instructed to offer for sale by Private Contract one of the best Hotels in Sydney, known as the Britannia Hotel, late Osmond's, Pitt-street. The good-will, license, bar-fittings, the whole of the splendid household furniture, linen, plate, billiard-table, &c. The hotel is now in full trade, and to a man with means there is a certain fortune to be made. The proprietor will grant a lease of the premises at a moderate rental—the furniture, &c., to be taken at a valuation. For particulars apply at the Mart.

The whole will be sold off by auction on the 1st December, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

SALES BY AUCTION.

W. G. LAMBERT, Sen., Licensed Auctioneer.—Horse and Carriage Bazaar, York-street, opposite Goold's Hotel.—Sale days: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Stock or vehicles intended for sale received with instructions in writing.

Mr. SYDNEY LAMBERT, of this establishment, attends the Cattle Market every TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, to sell horses, stock, or produce.
Private stables for livery.
Cash advanced.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Draft of Unbroken Horses.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from H. Milner, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, THIS DAY November 6th, at 2 o'clock precisely,
A draft of 20 head of unbroken horses, without reserve.

12 Horses, 3 Omnibuses, and Harness, &c.

THIS DAY, at Newtown

MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions from Mr. J. Richardson, (about leaving Sydney, on account of ill health), to sell by auction, at his residence, White Horse, Newtown Road, THIS DAY, the 6th November, at 11 o'clock sharp,
12 superior horses, in good working order. Among them are some good carriage pairs, others suitable for gig or saddle
Three excellent omnibuses, now running on the Newtown Road, in good order
Two sets four-horse harness, &c.

Buyers are particularly requested to attend punctually at 11 o'clock, as they are to be sold to the highest bidders.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

N.B.—Omnibuses will be ready to start at Wooller's Horse Repository, to convey purchasers free to the sale at 10 o'clock sharp.

MR. JOSEPH JAGELMAN will sell by public auction, at his Mart, at the corner of Pitt and Park streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Double and single iron and wood bedsteads, tables, chairs, sofas, meat safes, crockeryware, glassware, and a variety of sundries.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

Stock-in-Trade
Counters, Fixtures, &c.

MR. ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 1, Park-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade, fixtures, shop counters, furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

Wheat, Maize, Flour.
Will be positively sold without the least reserve to close an account.

MR. W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 7th November, at 10 o'clock, sharp,
50 bags very prime wheat
40 ditto wheat, with all faults
10 ditto wheat, damaged bs.
30 ditto very prime maize, 60 l
5 tons Hunter River fine flour
5 ditto ditto seconds ditto.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Sale of Horses, 2 o'clock.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
10 good cart horses, just arrived, each subject to trial
Horse, cart, harness, warranted
A lot of stock horses, with saddles, &c.
Horses and drays, spring carts, gigs, dogcarts, omnibus, breaks, saddles, and harness, &c.

Public Notice.
Ex Catherine Adamson.

THE FOURTH SALE of the Salvage Goods from the above ill-fated vessel will take place at MURIEL and MILLER'S, THIS DAY, Friday, namely,
At 10 o'clock,
A quantity of paper, gutta percha in wide widths, drapery, clothing, &c., &c.
At half-past 10 o'clock,
Groceries, candles, &c., &c.
At 11 o'clock,
Spirits, wines, &c., &c.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

470 Cases Oilmen's Stores, &c.
Just landed, ex Vimeira.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Salad oil, in pints and half-pints
Cod-liver oil, in pints
Jams and jellies, in 1 and 2 lb. jars
Chocolate paste, in ½lb. pots
Thumb blue, Colman's No. 1
Essence of anchovies, Burgess'
Valencia almonds, in barrels
Curry powder, in lb. bottles
Bottled fruits, Batty's, in 2-dozen cases
Pickles, pints
Mustard, in ¼ and 1 lb. bottles
Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Merrington, Clark, master, from London.
RC—32 Boxes Neva Sperm Candles, each 25 lbs., slightly damaged
RC—14 Boxes Neva Sperm Candles, each 25 lbs., much damaged.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above goods, all more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

☞ On FRIDAY, 6th instant.

Salvage Goods saved from the wreck of the ship Catherine Adamson.
On account of whom it may concern.
JB in diamond—1 hogshead Brandy
SBK in diamond, CA under double grapes—1 hogshead Brandy
K in diamond, S—1 hogshead Brandy
No mark—1 hogshead Brandy
TS over P—11 hogsheads Rum
W in diamond over TB—11 ditto ditto
JB in diamond—1 ditto ditto
No mark—7 ditto ditto
MF over Tosar over oo over P—4 hogsheads Sherry
)—(through diamond—2 ditto ditto
oo over VP conjoined—1 ditto ditto
Triangle over I conjoined—2 ditto ditto
oo over P—23 quarter-casks Sherry
Double grapes over VP conjoined—1 ditto ditto
)—(through diamond—3 ditto ditto
Triangle over I conjoined—2 ditto ditto
Double grape over VP conjoined—1 octave Sherry
JD—3 ditto ditto
WE over S in diamond—1 barrel Old Tom
CWR—3 hogsheads Ale
JB in diamond—2 ditto ditto
EO—2 cases Champagne
P—half-case ditto
K—1 ditto Brandy
LS over S—1 case Port Wine.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions from Captain Stewart to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above goods, picked up from the wreck of the ship Catherine Adamson, on account of whom it may concern.

N.B.—Consignees for any of the above, per Catherine Adamson, can have them at any time up to time of sale on application to the agents. If not claimed, will be sold as above.
Terms, cash.

Ex Thrasion, Luckes, Master, from London.
Damaged Grey Domestics.
More or less damaged by sea water.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
EGS
1488—one bale of grey domestics.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Moses Wheeler.
Turkey Sponge, Perfumery, and Pickles.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 for half-past 10,
One case 84 lbs. Turkey sponge
One case perfumery
Ten cases of pickles.
Terms, cash.

On Account of whom it may Concern.
Salvage Goods, ex Catherine Adamson.
☞ THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock,

Drapery, Hosiery, Paper, Gutta Percha, and Sundries.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock precisely,
A large quantity of merchandise saved from the wreck.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
For MONDAY next.

An Elegant and First-class Assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Engravings, Baskets, Clocks, &c., &c.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on MONDAY next,
A large and varied assortment of the above goods.
Full particulars in future issue.

Preliminary Notice.

25 Packages Very Elegant and Recherche Fancy Goods.
On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction,
One of the finest and superb assortments of fancy goods—equal to the same has not been seen for many months. Full particulars will appear on Saturday, on which day the goods will be on view.

Preliminary Notice.

Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Plated Ware, Harmoniums, China, Glass, &c., &c., of Mr. Herman Goldring, George-street, Tailor, Draper, &c., &c.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions from Mr. Goldring to sell by public auction, on the premises, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, precisely,
His entire stock-in-trade, consisting of every requisite for carrying on a large tailoring establishment,
Household furniture in quantity, of the best description, pianofortes, plated ware, china, glass, and a quantity of sundries.
Particulars of which will appear in Saturday's issue.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Merchants, Importers, Drapers, Silk Mercers, Milliners, Hosiers, Clothiers, and the Trade generally.
115 Packages, New Goods, ex La Hogue.

MERRINGTON and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 273, late 128, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY next, November 11th, 1857,
A choice assortment of drapery, &c., ex the above vessel, consisting
Black and coloured glace and silk mantles, French flowers, dresses
Manchester goods, summer prints, Scotch and Lancashire muslins
Mosquito nets, summer clothing, and slops, &c., &c.
Particulars in next issue.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Very Valuable City Property.
Surry Hills.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 11th November, at 12 o'clock precisely,

A large block of land, adjoining the properties of the Hon. the Speaker, Messrs. Uther, Mathews, Boyd, and others, having about 200 feet more or less frontage to Union-street, commonly known as Uther's-lane, Surry Hills, within the City of Sydney, with a depth of 80 feet more or less, on which is erected a two-story house, containing five rooms, verandah, and entrance hall, built of weatherboard, and lined and plastered throughout, foundation of stone (now let to a tenant).

Also, a stone and brick dwelling of three rooms and kitchen adjoining, which could be thoroughly refitted and replaced at a trifling cost.

Also a new wooden cottage, containing two rooms and a kitchen, now let to a good tenant.

There is a never-failing supply of water to these premises; the whole of the property is enclosed by a paling fence, and subdivided.

The above property is within ten minutes' walk from the city, and omnibuses pass close to the property continually.

They are fit for family residences, or mechanics, and persons seeking a good investment in looking to large profits on their outlay will do well to attend this sale.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms at sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. MILFORD and CROFT, 19, King-street; or BURGIS and BOWES, 284, George-street.

28 Allotments at Newtown, having frontages of about 84 feet each by a depth of 184 feet, all fenced in, and next but one lot to St. Peter's Church—to be sold in one block of 6¼ Acres.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 11th November, at 12 o'clock,
28 superior building allotments, having a large frontage to a Government road one chain wide, from Newtown to Cook's River, and bounded by the properties of Messrs. Wilson, Steel, and Roberts.
The timber on the ground is worth £150.

It seldom happens that so large a block of land, near Sydney, is offered in one lot; parties should inspect the property, when they will at once see its excellent position for building purposes.
Large plan on view.
Title, first-rate.
Terms, very liberal.

Two Allotments of Land, at the Village of Concord, near to Longbottom.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 11th November, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Two allotments of land, situated in the parish of Concord, within ten minutes' walk of the Burwood Station, adjoining the properties of W. T. Cape, and J. Linden, Esqrs., and close to the Wesleyan chapel, near the Parramatta Road.
One of the above allotments has a frontage of 154 feet to Melbourne-street, by a side line of 180 feet to Concord-street; and the other allotment a frontage of 100 feet to Melbourne-street, by a depth of 325 feet.
Plan on view at the rooms.
Title—reference to Messrs. Milford and Croft, 19, King-street.
For particulars apply to Burgis and Bowes, 284, George-street.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY'S Clearing-out Sale.

AT the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the Messrs. MOORE will sell by auction,
Jewellery, watches, telescopes, opera glasses, clothing, boots and shoes, writing desks, work boxes, tape measures, oil paintings, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

100 Hair Beds
100 Hair Bolsters
580 Blankets.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, on THIS DAY, the 6th of November, at half-past 10 o'clock,
100 hair beds, 100 hair bolsters, and 580 blankets.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 6th instant.

Oilmen's Stores.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
80 cases pint pickles, 3 dozen each
80 ditto ditto, 2 ditto ditto
17 ditto ¼-lb. mustards.
Terms at sale.

The Cargo of Superior Mauritius Sugars,
Just arrived, ex Maria, in splendid order,

The last and only shipment now due for this market, comprising—
1565 bags of the finest Crystals and Light Counter Mauritius Sugars ever submitted for public sale in the colony, having been selected with great care from samples chosen by one of the leading grocers in this city, and will be found on inspection of very superior quality, samples of which may be seen at the Auction Rooms. Also—
20 Hogsheads best Mauritius Rum, strong proof, for positive Sale,
At the City Mart, THIS DAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock.
Important to Merchants, Speculators, Grocers, Country Buyers, Shippers for the Melbourne Market, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Vial D'Aram, Milliere, and Co., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 6th November, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The entire cargo of the favourite brig Maria, just arrived from the Mauritius, being the last vessel loading for this port, with a very superior shipment of splendid snowdrop crystals and light counter Mauritius sugars, comprising—
BF
No. 1.—180 bags Belle Vue large grain light counter Mauritius
No. 2.— 67 ditto Beau Songe grainy dark Mauritius
No. 3.—136 ditto Agrement rich grainy light counter ditto
No. 4.—400 ditto Labourdonnais finest snowdrop crystals
No. 5.—194 ditto St. Antoine rich yellow crystals
No. 6.— 98 ditto ditto ditto
No. 7.—145 ditto Agrement fine pearl light counter
No. 8.— 53 ditto ditto ditto
No. 0.—292 ditto St. Antoine rich yellow crystals. Also, 20 hogsheads fine Mauritius rum.

☞ The auctioneers beg to direct the attention of purchasers to the fact that the latest date from the Mauritius (15th of September) by this vessel brings advices of a continued advance in all light sugars, such as are suited for the colonial markets, and that this shipment is composed of the very finest light counter sugars, suited for the family trade, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, the packages being all in perfect order.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

The Cargo of the Tommy, just arrived, with a well-assorted Shipment of picked Mill-sawn Full-cut Timber.
Flooring Boards, Weatherboards, Battens, 5 and 6 feet broad Palings, Shingles, Slates, Cement, &c.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
At Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co.'s (late Botts') Wharf.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, 9th November, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Architects, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, on Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co.'s Wharf, on MONDAY AFTERNOON next, the 9th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The entire cargo of superior picked hardwood timber, selected with great care, especially to suit the requirements of this market, and will be found on inspection one of the best shipments ever imported from Hobart Town, comprising

FULL-CUT JOIST.
93 pieces full-cut picked timber, 5 x 2, 10 feet
20 ditto ditto ditto, 5 x 2, 12 and 14 feet
31 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ x 2, 12 feet
10 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ x 2¼, 14 feet
16 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ x 2¼, 14 feet
12 ditto ditto ditto, 5 x 2½, 12 feet
20 ditto ditto ditto, 6 x 2, 12 to 14 feet
50 ditto ditto ditto, 6 x 2½, 12 to 18 feet
40 ditto ditto ditto, 6 x 2½, 12 and 14 feet
133 ditto ditto ditto, 6 x 3, 12 and 14 feet
20 ditto ditto ditto, 7 x 2, 10 feet
20 ditto ditto ditto, 7 x 2½, 12 feet
16 ditto ditto ditto, 7½ x 2½, 12 feet
35 ditto ditto ditto, 8½ x 2, 12 feet
16 ditto ditto ditto, 8 x 2½, 12 feet.

FULL-CUT QUARTERING.
19 pieces full-cut picked timber, 4 x 2, 12 feet
51 ditto ditto ditto, 4 x 2, 15 feet
15 ditto ditto ditto, 4 x 2½, 12 feet
16 ditto ditto ditto, 4 x 3, 12 feet
1528 battens, 10, 12, and 15 feet
1270 weatherboards, F. E.
8 6 inch flooring boards
1425 6-ft. broad paling
4600 5-ft. ditto ditto
40,000 best shingles. Also,
Slates, cement, patent tiles.
Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Superior Light Counter and Crystal Mauritius Sugar.—The especial attention of merchants speculators, grocers, country buyers, Shippers, &c., is particularly directed to the unreserved sale of the entire cargo of the Maria, just arrived from the Mauritius, being the last vessel laid on for this port, and having landed the whole in most perfect order. The samples will be found of the very best description for the family trade, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.
Sale to commence, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, at the City Mart, 211, George-street.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by BOWDEN and THRELKELD, at the Commissariat Stores, THIS DAY, the 6th November, 1857, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of H. M. Navy,
The undermentioned, landed from H. M. ships of war and troop ships—
Damaged biscuit, 111 bags
Biscuit dust, 9 ditto
A large number of casks, lime-juice cases, with bottles, bread bags, &c., &c.
After which, on account of the Commissariat—
66 tierces salt beef.
Terms, cash.

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25 Firkin's Goold's Double Cork Rose Butter.
Fresh Shipment.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
25 firkins Goold's double Cork rose butter—just arrived.
Terms at sale.

The Blue Bell Public-House, at the corner of Erskine and Sussex streets, near the H. R. Steam Company's Wharf, the Phœnix Wharf, from which the Parramatta, the Manly Beach, and Dry Dock Steamers ply several times a day, and the Wollongong, Kiama, and other coasting steamers regularly load and discharge their cargoes. The Victoria Wharf adjoins the Phœnix, and has a very large and distinct trade with sailing vessels, constantly discharging their cargoes of timber, grain, potatoes, butter, pigs, calves, and other produce, from the various rivers and ports on the coast, so that this locality is the very centre of all the business of this description which is carried on in the city, and the constant resort of the numerous traders and agents connected with the same, interested in the arrival and departure of the steamers and vessels at all hours, both day and night.
The Blue Bell Tavern, from its favoured position, accommodation, and trade, is too well known to require any eulogy from the auctioneers.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have, therefore, simply to announce that they have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of November next, at 11 o'clock,
The licensed public-house known as the Blue Bell, situated as above described, erected of stone and brick, two stories high above the basement, with a large frontage to Sussex and Erskine streets.
In the Basement Story is a large, light, and dry kitchen, a servant's room, coal cellar, and two spacious wine cellars.
On the ground floor is the tap-room, at the corner of the street—the principal dining-room adjoining. A large hall leads from Erskine-street, on the right hand of which are two parlours, the front one fitted with cupboards. All the rooms on this floor are large and very lofty.
On the first floor will be found a fine drawing-room and five bedrooms, all 10 feet high.
The yard is large, and flagged from the cart entrance in Sussex-street to the end of the main building. The stable accommodation is sufficient for several horses. In the yard is also a wash-house, with a copper fixed.
Water and gas laid on to the premises.
The bar fittings, counters, spirit fountain, beer engine and pipes, will go with the house. The license to July next, can be transferred to the purchaser in the usual way.
In front of the house is a very comfortable verandah, extending on both sides.
The purchaser of these premises could at once enter upon a business which need not be second to any of the kind in the colony, if properly managed.
A plan of the premises to be seen at the Mart, but persons wishing to purchase such a property are particularly invited to inspect the whole prior to the sale.
Title satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 1st December.

To the Working Class, Speculators, Parties Building, and others.
Unprecedented and attractive sale of the O'Connell Trust Estate.
The remaining and choice unsold lots of a portion of the Riley Estate.
Small deposit; long credit.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the Trustees of the above estate, to sell by auction, at their Mart, on MONDAY, the 1st December, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining unsold portion, comprising allotments in the various streets as under:—

LIVERPOOL-STREET.
Allotments 20 feet frontage by 85 feet, more or less, deep.

GOULBURN-STREET.
Allotments, having from 20 feet frontage to 59 feet more or less, by a depth of from 120 to 131 feet more or less, with frontage to a lane at the rear, leading into Riley-street.

CROWN-STREET.
Allotments, having from 22 feet frontage, to 25 feet 6 inches more or less, by about 126 feet deep to a lane at the back, leading into Campbell-street.

SHORT-STREET.
Allotment, having 40 feet frontage, by 51 feet 6 inches depth.

NEW BOTANY ROAD.
Allotment, 32 feet frontage, by a depth of 48 to 54 feet more or less. This is a choice lot, being close to the South Head Road.

RILEY-STREET.
Allotments having 20 feet frontage, more or less, by a depth of 90 feet back to a road, 20 feet wide, running through to Foveaux and Albion streets.

FOVEAUX-STREET.
Allotments having 20 feet frontage, more or less, by a depth of 90 feet, more or less, to a lane in the rear.

ALBION-STREET.
Allotments having 38 feet to 62 feet frontage, by depths varying from 43 feet to 63 feet.
Allotments at the back of Albion-street. On this block there is a fine stone quarry.
☞ Plans are now on view at the Mart, and lithographic plans are in preparation. Intending purchasers are solicited to inspect the plans at the Mart, where all information can be obtained.
☞ The Auctioneers solicit attention to the above valuable properties, as being peculiarly advantageous to persons of small means wishing to build houses for themselves and get rid of enormous rents, the terms being so easy as to bring these valuable building sites within the scope of every industrious man's means.
Terms—25 per cent. deposit; the residue to remain at interest for a term of years.

MONDAY, 9th November.
To Boot and Shoe Makers and others.
60 Trunks Women's and Children's Summer Goods.
Just landed, ex Wave of Life.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ladies' cloth boots, to lace, patent goloshed
Ditto coloured cachmere boots, E.S. pumps B.B., 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 5-9
Ditto coloured ditto, E.S., 10-13, 5-9, and 2-5
Ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, to button, 10-13, 5-9, and 2-5
Girls' best kid top boots, B.S., 10-13
Ditto cloth boots, E.S., welts, 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto ditto ditto, to button, ditto, 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H, 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto ditto ditto pumps 6-9
Ditto grain ditto, pumps, 10-13, 6-9, and 2-5
Ditto best patent calf shoes and straps, pumps, 10-13 and 2-9
Ditto ditto ditto, welts, 10-13, 5-9
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto ditto, 10-13, 6-9
Children's memel boots, to button, pumps, 2-5
Ditto coloured morocco balmoral boots, 2-5
Ditto ditto, fine satin ditto ditto
Ditto patent boots, to button and lace, 2-5
Ditto coloured roan ditto, to button, 2-5
Ditto coloured kid shoes and straps, 2-5
Women's velvet slippers, chenille bound
Ditto berlin ditto
Ditto carpet ditto
Ditto and men's Margate ditto
Men's buff and carpet ditto
Ladies' best all-patent boots, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto calf ditto, ditto
Ditto best memel ditto, enamel goloshed, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, calf goloshed, E.S.
Ditto best fancy boots, cloth tops, mock button pieces, E.S.
Ditto ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed, E.S.
Ditto best calf oxonian shoes, E.F.
Ditto calf ditto, to lace
Men's stout kip bluchers, rough bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto light calf ditto ditto, H.B., bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, plain
Ditto best watertight boots, nailed and bradded
Youths' and boys' calf princes boots, 10-4
Ditto ditto memel boots, calf goloshed, E.S.
Ditto ditto kip blucher boots, rough bradded
Ditto ditto, brass bradded
Women's calf lace boots, bradded
Girls' ditto ditto, 10-2
Ladies' patent calf slippers and sandals
Ditto best cachmere boots, patent fronts
Ditto ditto ditto, plain fronts, E.S., M.H.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 6th November.
800 Bushels Prime Wheat.
To Millers and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
800 bushels prime wheat, New Zealand.
Terms, cash.

POSTPONED to FRIDAY, 6th November.

To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.
Elegant lot of Chimney Glasses
Marble Slab Toilet Glasses
Mahogany moulded Tray Glasses
Ditto plain ditto ditto
Mahogany twist-pillar Marble Tray Glasses.
27 Cases.
Just landed, ex Wave of Life.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock,
27 cases, as under—

Nos. 1 to 3.	6 gilt carved chimney glasses, 70 x 50
No. 4.	2 gilt carved chimney glasses, 60 x 50
Nos. 5 and 6.	4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 x 50
No. 7.	3 ditto ditto ditto, 5 x 40
Nos. 8 to 10.	9 ditto ditto ditto, 50 x 40
No. 11.	4 ditto ditto ditto, 40 x 36
Nos 12 and 13.	8 ditto ditto ditto, 40 x 36
Nos. 14 and 15.	12 ditto ditto ditto, 36 x 20
Nos. 16 and 17.	12 maple chimney ditto, 36 x 20
No. 18.	12 mahogany moulded tray glasses, 20 x 16; 6 box ditto, 20 x 16
No. 19.	12 mahogany moulded trays, 24 x 18; 6 box, two-drawer, 16 x 12
No. 20.	18 mahogany plain trays, 16 x 12; 12 moulded ditto, 16 x 12; 3 box ditto, 18 x 14
No. 21.	18 mahogany box glasses, 10 x 8; 18 ditto ditto ditto, 12 x 9; 2 ditto ditto ditto, 18 x 14
No. 22.	10 mahogany twist pillar marble tray glasses, 24 x 18
No. 23.	14 mahogany twist pillar marble tray glasses, 20 x 16
No. 24.	4 mahogany twist pillar marble tray glasses, 20 x 16
No. 25.	36 mahogany plain trays, 14 x 10; 4 ditto box, 14 x 10
No. 26.	12 mahogany moulded trays, 18 x 14; 8 box glasses, 14 x 10; 12 plain trays, 9 x 7
No. 27.	36 mahogany plain trays, 12 x 9; 24 ditto ditto, 9 x 7.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

To Furniture Dealers and others.
Elegant English-made Furniture.
Drawing-room suites
Horsehair Sofas and Lounges
Loo and Dining Tables.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
An invoice of elegant drawing-room suites, covered in damask.
Horsehair sofas
Horsehair lounges
Loo and dining tables.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 6th November.

Fine Adelaide Flour.
60 Tons Fine Fresh Adelaide Flour.
Ex Favourite.
At the Circular Quay, next the Commissariat Stores.

PURKIS and LAMBERT are instructed by the shippers of the above parcel of flour, to submit it to public auction, at the Circular Quay, alongside the Commissariat Stores, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 bags (Kapunda mills) superior bakers' flour
500 bags (She Oak mills) very superior confectioners' flour.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 12th November.

To Admirers of the Fine Arts.
Sale of High Class Paintings.

PURKIS and LAMBERT are favoured with instructions from a gentleman who is leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at their Upper Rooms, at the Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
His splendid collection of oil paintings, both of the ancient and modern English school.
The greater part of this collection have been exhibited at the Royal Academy, National Exhibition of Art, the Great Exhibition, Sydenham, and other academies in London.
The auctioneers particularly call attention to
A beautiful landscape, by Gainsboro'
Dancing Party, by Wattaen
Skirmishing on the Road, by Wouvermanns.
Also, some beautiful specimens of Herring, Peel, Morris, Jickers, Boddington, Dujardin, Gillard, Cordie de Fleury, Lewis Underhill, Bromley.
The above collection will be on view on Saturday next, and are worthy the attention of admirers of good paintings.
They will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
Terms, cash.

Elegant Embroidered China Crape Shawls, and Table Covers, China Lacquered Ware, Carved Ivory and Tortoiseshell Card Cases, Silver Articles, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, November 6th, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant embroidered China crape shawls
Ditto satin table covers, embroidered in coloured silk flowers
Lacquered Chinese work table, work-boxes, tea caddys, card boxes, trays, backgammon boards, &c.
Carved ivory and tortoiseshell card cases, fans, paper knives, &c.
Pearl counters
Silver brooches, brace-ends, bouquet holders, &c.
Terms at sale.

THE SALE of the WARDELLVILLE PROPERTY, Petersham, will take place on the ground, on TUESDAY, November 10th, at half-past 12 o'clock.
☞ A special train will convey persons attending the Sale to the ground and back again to town.

WARDELLVILLE ESTATE for SALE, on TUESDAY, November 10th, on the ground.
☞ The terms will be 25 per cent. deposit, and the residue can remain at interest for five or seven years, at 8 per cent.
EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer.

Great Sale of Allotments at WARDELLVILLE.

On TUESDAY Nov. 10.

THE Lithograph Plans of these desirable building allotments are now ready, and can be procured on application to the office of EDWARD SALAMON, auctioneer.

NOTICE.—Great Sale of the Wardellville Estate, on TUESDAY, November 10th. The public are hereby informed that a Special Train is engaged to convey persons attending the sale to the ground, and back to town, and will leave the Sydney terminus at 12 o'clock precisely.
EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER ALLOTMENTS, having frontages to the Balmain and New Canterbury Roads, for sale by auction on TUESDAY, November 10th, at half-past 12 o'clock, being portions of Wardellville, and of the celebrated Petersham Estate.

WARDELLVILLE,
A portion of the celebrated Petersham Estate.

NOTICE of the Sale of the above highly valuable property, in eligible and desirable Building Allotments.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Ground, on TUESDAY, November 10th, at half-past 12 o'clock,
The splendid estate of WARDELLVILLE, being a portion of the well-known PETERSHAM ESTATE, and being in the immediate vicinity of Annandale, Elswick, &c., and the estates of Robert Johnstone, Esq., James Norton, Esq., &c., &c., and in the centre of a most populous district.
☞ The locality of these allotments is notoriously healthful, and the views from the greater portion of them most delightful and picturesque.
The distance from town being only from 3 to 3½ miles, is reached in less than ten minutes by the train, the Railway station being immediately opposite the property, irrespective of which there are omnibuses running from Sydney to the vicinity every hour during the day.
The ground has been carefully surveyed, and the streets and sections will be so defined that intending purchasers, with the aid of the lithograph plans, will be able to select allotments in any of the sections without difficulty.
The sale will take place on the ground, and refreshments will be provided.
A large plan is on view at the rooms of the auctioneer, and lithographed plans are now ready for distribution.
Title, unexceptionable.
The terms will be 25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue can remain on interest at 8 per cent. from five to seven years.

Glazier's Diamonds.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, November 6th, at 11 o'clock,
10 dozen best glazier's diamonds.
Terms at sale.

Superior Plated Articles.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, November 6th, at 11 o'clock,
Superior electro-plated articles, comprising
Card baskets
Fruit stands
Flower vases
Sugar basons
Cream jugs
Butter coolers
Salts and mustards.
Terms at sale.

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153 Packages of new Goods, now landing ex Wave of Life and Vimeira.
To Warehousemen Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, the 6th, November instant,
Commencing at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
153 packages of new drapery, now landing, ex Wave of Life and Vimeira, consisting of
Rice bonnets
Chip ditto
Tuscan ditto
Fancy mohair ditto
Girls' hats
Boys' and children's ditto
Fancy ribbons
Gauze ditto
Earlston ginghams
Manchester ditto
Muslin robes
Printed muslins
Light-ground fancy prints
Hoyle's plates
Organdie muslins
Printed balzorines
Coloured ditto
French bareges
Printed ditto
Fancy silks
Ditto brocades
Black and coloured glaces
Coloured satins
French stays
French delaines
Long and square shawls
72-inch grey sheetings
33 and 36 inch grey domestics
White sheetings
Horrocks' longcloth
Rolled shirting
Jaconet
Huckabacks
Diapers
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Ginghams
Black moreens
Coloured ditto
Worsted damasks
Union ditto
White dimities
Moleskin trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's duck trousers
Ditto drill ditto
Ditto cord ditto
Ditto worsted cord ditto
Fancy doe ditto
Black ditto ditto
Ditto shooting coats
Ditto oxonians
Boys' and youths' ditto
Ditto alpaca coats
Ditto coloured ditto
Men's black alpaca ditto
Ditto oxonians
Washed regatta shirts
Ditto white ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Cotton braces
I.R. ditto
Fancy bands
Satin ties, &c., &c.
Scotch twill shirts
Ditto ditto, lined backs
Blue serge shirts
Ditto ditto, D.B. and P.S.
Boys' and youths' ditto
Children's dresses
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Outfitters, and Tailors.
The only bona fide opportunity of sorting your stocks for Christmas.

SALE at Mr. B. S. Haigh's, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 12th, and FRIDAY, the 13th November instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.
The stock is well assorted with all first-class goods, and will be ready for inspection one day before the sale.
CHAS. MOORE and CO

Brown Windsor Soap
Best ditto ditto
Cleaver's Honey ditto
Ditto Almond ditto
Ditto Fancy ditto.
To Perfumers, Drapers, and Haberdashers.
THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
4 cases, containing Windsor, honey, and fancy soaps.
Terms at sale.

To Engineers, Ironmongers, Blacksmiths, and others.

RICHARD PEEK is instructed by Hugh Mackay, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Stores under the Presbyterian Church, near G. A. Lloyd and Co.'s Bonded Stores, on TUESDAY next, 10th November, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Without the slightest reserve,
Hay presses
Scythes
Forks, hoes, picks
Turning lathe, complete
Blacksmiths' horse
Ditto vice, anvil, tools
10, 12, 14, and 16 inch tram wheels
Brass pipe and brass bearings
Old copper and lead
A quantity of chain
Galvanised iron
Anchors
Railway nails
Muskets, pistols, and cutlasses
White leads, paints
Shovels, caststeel borers
Powerful treble blocks
Wrought and turned ironwork
Iron for sledge hammers and picks
Sheep shears
3 bales felt
A quantity of small round iron
7 barrels safety fuze
Borax, steelyards, stocks, taps, and dies
Fire bars, hats, caps, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Several steady well-broken harness horses
A few good hacks
A small lot of country horses
And the usual number of various ditto. Also,
Carts, gigs, harness, &c.

Morice, Cox, and Company's Stout.
Auction Sale, SATURDAY MORNING.

To Hotel Keepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on SATURDAY, 7th November, at half-past 10 o'clock,
100 casks Morice, Cox, and Company's stout.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

The entire Cargo of Full-cut Hobart Town Timber, just arrived, per Emily Jane, and now being landed on Campbell's Wharf.
To Timber Dealers, Speculators, Builders, Architects, and Shippers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, Friday, 6th November, at half-past 2 o'clock, positively without reserve.
The entire cargo of Hobart Town timber, ex Emily Jane, cut expressly to order, comprising—
Quartering, 9 to 16 feet lengths
Full-cut joists, 4 x 2, 5 x 2, 6 x 2, 4 x 3, 5 x 3, 6 x 3, 4 x 2½, 5 x 2½, 6 x 2½, 9 to 16 feet long
Battens, 9 to 16 feet
Palings, 5 to 6 feet
Shingles.
, The Auctioneers beg to direct the especial attention of the trade to this very excellent cargo of Hobart Town timber, cut expressly to order, and that it will probably be the last shipment for some time. The Emily Jane was detained for 16 days, owing to the present scarcity of this description of timber, in consequence of the numerous heavy parcels lately shipped to Melbourne.
Terms at sale.

For Unreserved Sale.

The entire Cargo of the Crystal Palace, from the United States.
Yankee Notions. Yankee Notions. Yankee Notions.
To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, Basket Makers, Agriculturists, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 9th November, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of notions, &c., just arrived per Crystal Palace, comprising

AGRICULTURAL and FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
Large and small corn mills, with extra grinding plates
Double and single square hinge harrows
Wood horse rakes, diamond teeth
Hay rakes
Fanning mills
Tray barrows
Store trucks
Road scapers
One-horse powers, complete.
One and two-horse power thrashers, with separators
Cross-cut saw arrangement
Hay cutters, various sizes
Corn shellers, single and double wheel
Vegetable cutters
Light express waggons
Heavy lumber ditto
Manure forks
Potatoe ditto
Thermometer churns, Nos. 3, 4, and 5
Saw mills and saws complete
Mowers and reapers combined.

CHAIRS.
Wood-seat spindle chairs
Baltimore wood seat ditto
Nurse rocking ditto
Baltimore extra seats
Ball Astor round post gilt ditto
Windsor chairs
Cane seated arm rocking chairs
Ball square post Astor chairs
Ball round post cane seat imitation rosewood chairs
Baltimore cane seat chairs
Imitation rosewood cane seat English cottage chairs
Large rockers
Wood seat chairs
D ditto ditto
Green mounted extra finish ditto
Square imitation mahogany ditto
Round post maple chairs
Oak dining chairs
Ditto office ditto
New York wood seat ditto.

WOODWARE.
Hooped tubs (8 in a nest) painted
Two and three hooped painted buckets
Well buckets
17 inch wash boards, wood and zinc
Painted keelers, in nests
Three-string brooms, Nos. 5, 6, 7
One and two gallon handled kegs
Open willow baskets
Market baskets
Clothes baskets
Mouse traps
Yankee rat traps
Axe handles, Nos. 1 and 2
Pick handles
Clothes pins, whittle headed
Jute mats
Candlewick
Clothes lines
Chandler's twine
Oars, 10 to 22 feet long
Capstan bars
Handspikes
Cotton lines
Toy pails
Round hickory mallets

IRONMONGERY, &c.
Stoves of all kinds
Scales, weighing from 30lb to 2000 lbs.
Underhill's handled axes
Long and short handled shovels
Manson's long handled round point shovels
American blued tacks, assorted
Simmons' picks
Lindsay's LH round point shovels
Ditto DH ditto ditto
Ditto ditto square ditto
Ditto ditto ditto spades
Boys' axes
Parker's hammers
Claw hatchets
Shingling hatchets
Hammond's A E hammers
Collin's best C S handled axes
Boring machines
Billet webs and frames
Framing chisels
Corner ditto
Blue augers
Mortice machines
Douglas's pumps
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.
Saddlery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on an early day,
An invoice of ladies' and gents' saddles.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday.

Framed Engravings
Cabinet-ware
Fancy Goods
Stationery.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Framed engravings—fine impressions, beautifully framed
Cabinetware, from Berens and Co.
Fancy goods and stationery.

THIS DAY, Friday.

Cabinet Ware, from Berens, Blumberg, and Co.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A very superior selection of cabinet ware, from the celebrated house of Berens, Blumberg, and Co., consisting of—
10-inch rosewood workboxes, pearl corners, lined Persian
10-inch ditto, fancy pearl, plate looking glass head
12-inch ditto, pearl shield plate
12-inch ditto, pearl corners
11-inch ditto, lined satin, fitted
11-inch ditto, fitted and lined
18-inch ditto strapped and bound desks
16-inch and 20-inch mahogany ditto
Gents' mahogany dressing cases
Ditto 12-inch ditto ditto, handle on top, lined silk velvet, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday.

Fancy Stationery, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of fancy goods and stationery.
Metallic books, tuck books
Wallets, almanacs
Account sale paper, foreign post
Sealing wax, envelopes
Cigar cases, order books
Wellington funeral, Great Exhibition
Belts, log slates, satin paper, shot belts
Blotting cases, memo, and pass books, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, the 6th November.

Framed Engravings, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th November, at 11 o'clock,
An assortment of very superior framed engravings, viz.,
Falkland Castle, Dunmore Castle
Pinkie House, Fingal's Cave
Kelso Abbey, Edinburgh
Elgin Cathedral, Loch Lomond
Balmoral Palace, Bothwell Castle
Dunfermline Abbey, Young Prince
Dryburg Abbey, Waiting for the Ferry Boat
Escape of Wesley from the Fire, Wolsey receiving the Cardinal's Hat
Hero and his Horse on the Field of Waterloo, Queen amongst her subjects
Sketches on the Road, Goat of Snowdon
Mary mourning over the Dying Douglas, Pillage of Basing House
Inundation, Frugal Meal
William Caxton examining the First Proof Sheet, Joan of Arc Making a Sortie
Laying Down the Law, Jessie Bourn and Colin Gray
May and December, Travellers' Rest
Slave Traffic on the Coast of Africa, Faithful Guardian of the British Isles
Woman Taken in Adultery, Matrimony and Baptism
Irish Courtship, Death of Thomas a'Beckett
Good Doggie, Church Porch
Army and Navy, Martyrs in Prison
Park Hacks, Roadsters, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 6th instant.

Paintings
Choice Engravings.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A very fine painting—subject, Lion and Wounded Lioness
Also various paintings by old masters
And a choice selection of unframed engravings, suitable for portfolios or framing.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.
Paperhangings.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on an early day,
12 cases paperhangings.
Terms at sale.

☞ TUESDAY'S usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 10th November.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers and others.
58 Bales and Cases Drapery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Fifty-eight packages drapery goods, comprising—
Coloured lenos
Silk water parasols
White lenos
Lilac prints
5-4 fancies
Linen sheeting
72-inch grey callicoes
Drills
Moleskins
Horrocks' longcloth
Cotton ticks
Men's merino shirts
Quilts
Barege shawls
Roll linings
Silesias
Oil baize
Lawn and muslins
Men's and boys' cotton braces
Blouses
Millers' drab mole trousers
Fancy vestings
Alpaca coats
Neckties
Leghorn hats
Panama hats
Straw bonnets
Black Paris hats
Cloth and velvet caps
Kid gloves
Bedford cord trousers
Cambric handkerchiefs
Gents' white shirts
Coutille stays
Broad cloths
Doeskins
Children's clothing
Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags
Damasks
Reel cottons, &c.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO.'S SALE YARDS.
Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool.

MORT and CO. beg to notify that they have established Sale Yards, for stock of every description, at COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL; and having made the most complete arrangements to secure good paddocks, plentiful supply of water, and convenient yards, with commodious slaughter-houses adjoining, every facility will be afforded for the most advantageous disposal of stock committed to their care.
Parties desirous of availing of these sale yards are requested to give at least two clear days' notice before arrival of the stock, in order to afford time for advertising.
, All stock intended for the Collingwood Yards, arriving by the Northern or Western Roads, will have ample accommodation afforded them at Rooty Hill, (where there are secure yards and an abundant supply of grass and water,) on application to Mr. B. M. DAWSON.
☞ The trains travel five times daily to and fro between Collingwood and Sydney.
Rates of agistment.
Sheep, 12s. per thousand per diem
Cattle, 1d. per head, ditto
Horses, 3d. per head, ditto.

POSITIVE SALE.
WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Three Valuable Building Sites, immediately at the corner of Forbes-street, fronting the north side of William-street.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, TUESDAY, 17th November,
Three choice building allotments at the corner of WILLIAM and FORBES STREETS.
Lot 1 has frontages of 20 feet to William-street, and 110 feet to Forbes-street
Lots 2 and 3 have each a frontage of 20 feet to William-street, with a depth of 110 feet.
☞ The above allotments are opposite the new stone-built houses lately erected by Messrs. Venables and Montgomery. They are in a position that cannot be equalled in the city for building purposes.
Special attention is directed to the corner allotment at the junction of Forbes-street, which street, it must be remembered, is the only good road for the traffic to Woolloomooloo Bay.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

The BURWOOD INN and BURWOOD COTTAGE, on the Parramatta Road, about six miles from Sydney.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 17th November,
The BURWOOD INN, formerly known as "The Gold Diggers' Arms," on the Parramatta Road, containing seven rooms, kitchen, servants' room, store and cellar; also, six-stall stable, &c., &c. With the inn will be sold 3 acres 2 roods and 14 perches of land, on a portion of which the Inn is built. It has a frontage of about 54 feet to the Parramatta Road, with a depth of about 877 feet, extending down Cheltenham-street. This land is subdivided into two paddocks, one of which has a growing crop of oats and the other is cleared and partly stumped.
, The Burwood Inn is a well built brick verandah house, in a good state of repair. The situation is one which will always command a good business, and the Inn has always been a favourite house of call for the travellers and carriers on the road. It is at present let to Mr. James Sinclair.
BURWOOD COTTAGE, situate about 100 yards from the above-described premises, and about three-quarters of a mile from the Burwood Railway Station.
☞ This cottage is built of brick, and contains 4 rooms, with neat flower garden, vegetable garden, yard, with piggery, sheds, &c.
The above occupies a piece of land having about 54 feet frontage to the Parramatta Road, with a depth of about 198 feet. Burwood Cottage is at present occupied by Mr. Lucas.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THE BOOMERANG HOTEL.
Town of Drayton, Darling Downs.
Title—Grant from the Crown.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 4th December,
That long established and respectable house, known as the BOOMERANG HOTEL, in the township of Drayton, on the Darling Downs.
The hotel is built of hardwood (black butt), and furnished throughout in a most substantial manner. The accommodation consists of a spacious verandah, a large coffee-room, two parlours, 5 airy bedrooms, bar and tap room, attics, &c.
There are also a detached kitchen, a pantry, stables with 8 stalls, and 4 loose boxes for race horses, together with coach-house and harness room, all enclosed.
The house and offices stand upon an allotment of freehold land, about an acre in extent. Three half-acre allotments adjoining will be also sold with the premises. The greater part of the latter is laid out as a productive garden, well stocked with nearly every description of fruit trees all in full bearing. There is a large and extensive paddock for the safe pasturing of horse stock, which can be had with the premises.
☞ The Boomerang Hotel is a well-known favourite house in the Northern District, for the accommodation of visitors and travellers, and now presents, to any one requiring a sure and profitable investment, an excellent opportunity to secure a decided bargain. The property fronts the main thoroughfare through Drayton, and is most advantageously situated for public business. To a purchaser entering at once into the business, this opportunity offers a certain prospect of realising a fortune.
The license, household furniture, kitchen requisites, stock-in-trade, &c., may be taken at a fair valuation.
, Immediate possession can be given, the only reason for selling, being the death of the late Lessee and Landlord.
Terms will be liberal.

SALE, THIS DAY, 6th November, CITY PREMISES, formerly know as READ'S FANCY BAZAAR, sold by order of the Mortgagee. Half-acre Allotment COOGEE.
The above valuable freehold properties, will be sold by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. MORT and CO.

EUREKA VILLA,
Facing Double Bay, close to Darling Point, and surrounded by the residences of the Hon. John Hay, and those beautiful seats, Glen Rock, Greenoaks, Ecclesbourne, and the residences of the Rev. Dr. Ross, and John Fairfax, Esq.
Terms liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Joseph Cox, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 17th November,
That newly-erected family residence, EUREKA VILLA, situate at Double Bay, Darling Point.
Eureka Villa is a handsome stone structure in the Italian style of architecture, surmounted by a large square tower; has only just been built, and is finished in the best style, having been intended as a residence for the proprietor. It contains the following accommodation:—
On the Ground Floor—spacious verandah, extending along three sides; wide entrance hall, drawing and dining rooms, butler's pantry, kitchen, &c.
On the First Floor, which is reached by a wide and handsome staircase, are four bedrooms and bath room; above which is the tower room.
In the basement there is good cellarage. It is built of stone, axe and draft work with chiselled edges, and the roof is slated and fitted with eave and down pipes, &c.
The interior fittings are arranged with taste. The joiner's work is of the best polished cedar and the principal rooms and hall have handsome corniced ceilings, and centre pieces.
THE GROUNDS are all cleared, walks laid out, embankments formed, and the whole in beautiful order.
The property forms a portion of the Point Piper Estate, is held on a 99 years' lease, and has an extensive frontage to the new South Head Road, as well as to the Edgecliffe Road. The scenery can hardly be surpassed, the view from the front of the house taking in the whole of Darling Point to the west, the Point Piper estate with its numerous villas and gardens to the east; and to the north east the waters of Port Jackson extending to the Heads.
MORT and CO. beg to call attention to it as a very beautiful residence, possessing that rare qualification of being within the reach of men of moderate means.

Colonial Sugar Refining Company.
72 Shares.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th November, at 12 o'clock,
72 Shares in the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, of £50 each, paid up in full.
☞ The attention of the public is particularly requested to this sale, and to the following dividends which have been paid by the Company since it came into operation on 1st January, 1855:—
Half-year ending 30th June, 1855, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.
Half-year ending 31st December, 1855, ditto 20 per cent. per annum.
Half-year ending 30th June, 1856, ditto 50 per cent. per annum.
Half-year ending 31st December, 1856, ditto 50 per cent. per annum.
Half-year ending 30th June, 1857, ditto 30 per cent. per annum.
, These facts speak for themselves, and render any other comment on the value of the stock quite unnecessary.
The shares will be sold with accruing dividends.

Coogee.
Half-acre Allotment fronting Arden-street.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 6th November,
That beautifully situated choice allotment in the town of Coogee, containing half an acre, being allotment No. 8 of section 4, as per Government plan.
☞ The above is most favourably situated, adjoining the allotments of Messrs. S. H. Terry and C. Simmons, and close to the Bishop's Palace, now in course of erection.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.

That capacious and handsome building, lately known as READ'S FANCY BAZAAR, but now occupied as the OFFICES of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL of POLICE, situate in ELIZABETH-STREET, between MARKET and PARK STREETS, and fronting the most desirable portion of HYDE PARK.
Title, unquestionable, being a grant from the Crown to the late Mr. Felix Wilson.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 6th November,
Those valuable city premises, formerly known as READ'S BAZAAR and DWELLING-HOUSE, situate in Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.
This spacious edifice was designed and built, regardless of expense, under the superintendence of J. F. Hilly, Esq., architect. It contains:
ON THE GROUND FLOOR—A roomy verandah, 6½ feet wide, supported on elegant pillars, with cast-iron Corinthian tops, and flagged to the curb; a large room, 28 feet by 16 feet, and 12 feet in height, with shop front, now occupied as offices; sitting-room at back, 14 feet by 10 feet; another sitting-room (leading from the large front room), 17 feet by 14 feet, with plate glass door, white marble mantelpiece, modern register stove, &c.; off which is a small room, formerly used as a branch post office. Also, a back hall, with staircase leading to the first floor, adjoining which there is a small store. From the front room or shop there is also another handsome staircase, leading to the upper rooms.
THE FIRST FLOOR contains drawing-room, 28 feet by 17 feet, opening on to an extensive balcony, supported on massive columns with iron Corinthian tops, and guarded in front by a neat and elegant iron palisading; two bedrooms, dressing-room, and closet.
THE SECOND OR ATTIC FLOOR contains two airy and well-lighted bedrooms, which extend over the whole length of the building. There is a good kitchen attached, fitted with every convenience, and a servants' bedroom above.
At the REAR is a WALLED YARD in which are the necessary accommodations, water-closet, ash-pit, and coal-bin. This yard is paved with 6-inch flagging, and fitted with a double-hung gate leading by a back passage into Castlereagh-street, opposite the building establishment of Messrs. Beaumont and Waller. There is a never-failing supply of pure water in the yard.
☞ This fine property commands a position in the centre and most delightful part of the city, immediately opposite Hyde Park; it can never be built out, and must always remain invaluable. The premises are most substantially erected, in a style of both elegance and utility, and they are admirably adapted for a first-class hotel or boarding house, or for a gentleman's town residence.
PRESENT RENTAL, £320 per annum.
Terms at sale.

FATTENING STATIONS, WITHOUT STOCK.

LACHLAN AND MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICTS.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 8th December,
The following choice fattening runs:—
WOOLLOOMBYE (50 square miles), in the District of Lachlan, and adjoining Mr. M'Evoy's well-known station, Woolloondool.
HEADFORD (25,600 acres), is situated in the Murrumbidgee District, and adjoins Mr. Hillas' Burrogo run, on the Hume River.
YARRANGOBILLY (38,000 acres), at the junction of the Yarrangobilly and Tumut Rivers, in the Murrumbidgee District, with considerable frontage to both those rivers.
☞ The attention of parties on the look-out for good fattening runs, is called to this sale. An opportunity of securing runs of that class, without stock, is of very rare occurrence. These can be recommended.

To Butchers.

TO BE SOLD by Mr. GEORGE PITT, at Fullagar's Yards, on the Western Road, at 12 o'clock precisely, THIS DAY, November 6,
78 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. FULLAGAR will sell, at his Yards, on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock, on the Western Road,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers, from Warrina a well-known station of W. F. Buchanan, Esq.

Preliminary.
Highly Important Sale of a most valuable Freehold Estate, upon the Parramatta River.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Bowerman, to submit to public competition,
All that valuable estate known as MARION, situate upon the banks of the Parramatta River, immediately opposite the Newington Estate.
A plan of the property, showing the various divisions and sub-divisions decided upon, will be exhibited at the Mart, Parramatta, in a few days, when an advertisement setting forth more particularly all necessary information will be published.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

The arrival of the new clip during the week has been extensive, and a portion has been shipped on growers' account, whilst the bulk has been disposed of at auction, except in cases where the clip had been contracted for prior to shearing. There was less disposition to purchase at to-day's sale for all descriptions, and several lots were bought in, but afterwards placed, being understood to be shipped with a guarantee for the February London sales. A well-known Moreton Bay clip has been disposed of; terms private, but satisfactory to the growers.

Tallow.—No shipping parcels offering, and market inactive.

Sheepskins.—Supply good, but market not quite so firm.

Hides.—Those appearing are mostly station; prices about the same as last report. But none have arrived from the boiling establishments, and the season has now closed.

Freights to London—Wool, ½d to 1d per lb.
Hides, 30s to 35s per ton
Tallow, 45s to 50s per ton
Oil, 60s to 70s per ton
Gold, ¼ per cent. by sailing vessels, ⅜ per cent. by steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 2 per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.

Private bills (with produce hypothecated), 1 per cent. premium 60 days' sight, if drawn against tallow, wool, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	10	to	2	1
Fair to good	1	9		1	11
Low to middling	1	6		1	9
Grease	0	9		1	1½
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	10		1	4
Handwashed	1	4½		1	10½
Scoured	1	11		2	7

TALLOW.							
Beef	£47	10	0	to	£49	10	0
Mutton	49	0	0		54	0	0
Station tallow	45	0	0		54	10	0
Hides, each	0	11	6		1	5	0
Sheepskins, per lb.	0	0	7		0	1	0

MORT and Co., brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, 5th November.

Mort and Co.'s Weekly Produce Sale, Thursday, 5th November.—Tare actual; draft 1lb. per cwt., and no other allowance. Wool: fleece, GT, 33 at 20d; handwashed, C, 20 at 18d; grease, H, 2 at 14d; fleece, M & Y, 10 at 22½d; ditto, Rosevale, 18 at 24d; grease WJD, 9 at 16½d, 1 at 16½d; fleece, DHC, 13 at 23d; scoured, 18s d, 4 at 28½d; ditto, GB in diamond, 2 at 28d; ditto, A&B, 3 at 27½d; mixed, X, 2 at 12½d; shankings A&B, 1 at 18d; mixed, ——, 4 at 11½d; locks, DHC, 1 at 9½d; clippings, R over cross, 1 at 23½d; grease, W, 1 at 13d; 21 bags at 12½d. Sheepskins: 2 bales at 10d, 3½ ditto at 10½d; lot at 10½d, 6 bundles at 10½d, 1 bundle at 10½d; lot at 11d, 1 bundle 11½d, 1 ditto at 11½d, lot at 10½d, ditto at 12d, ditto at 9½d, 2 bales at 10d, 2 bundles at 11d, 15 bundles at 11½d, 3 bales at 11½d, lot at 12½d, ditto at 12½d, ditto at 8½d. Tallow: Bow and arrow, 6 casks, at 46s 6d; FL, 2 ditto, at 47s 6d; ——, 1 ditto at 50s 9d; CL, 2 ditto at 47s; WC, 1 cask at 48s 9d, 4 casks at 47s 6d, 1 cask at 47s, 2 casks at 47s 3d, 1 ditto at 47s 6d, 3 ditto at 49s 6d, 2 ditto at 47s 6d, 4 ditto at 49s, 2 ditto at 47s 9d, 1 ditto at 48s 6d, 4 ditto, at 49s 6d. Lard: 2 casks at 3½d. Hides: MC, 20 at 19s 6d; PB, 67 at 18s, 25 at 22s 9d, 5 at 19s 6d, 2 at 17s 3d, 24 at 20s, 30 at 11s 3d, 36 at 20s 6d, 9 at 18s 3d, 35 at 20s, 36 at 13s 9d, 80 at 17s 3d, 12 at 21s 9d, 46 at 24s 3d, 71 at 23s 3d, 15 at 17s 6d, 16 at 18s, 41 at 15s 6d, 46 at 18s 3d, 1 at 17s 3d, 37 at 19s 6d, 5 at 15s 6d, 4 at 19s 3d, 17 at 16s 9d, 3 at 7s 6d. Calfskins: 1 at 2s 1d, 1 at 1s 3d, 1 at 1s 3d. Horns: 610, at 39s 6d, lot at 40s 3d. Lot shank bones at 4s 6d.

FAT STOCK CIRCULAR.

We sold a flock of ewes at our Collingwood Sale Yards, Liverpool, this day. Although good meat they were small and just shorn, added to which there was a glut in the market to-day, and the attendance at the yards was not so numerous as usual:—

		s.	d.
Lot 1—100 ewes at	......	11	3
2—100 ditto at	......	11	3
3—100 ditto at	......	11	3
4—100 ditto at	......	10	6
5—100 ditto at	......	11	0
6— 76 ditto at	......	11	3
7— 10 ditto at	......	11	3
8— 50 ditto at	......	11	3
9— 50 ditto at	......	11	6
10— 50 ditto at	......	11	0
11—100 ditto at	......	11	3
12—100 ditto at	......	11	9
13— 50 ditto at	......	12	3
14— 50 ditto at	......	12	10

MORT and CO.

Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, 5th November.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

MELBOURNE, October 31st.

Hay Market.—The supply at market has been moderate during the week, notwithstanding which sales have been dull, and prices have declined on last week's quotations. Considerable quantities of green fodder are again coming forward, which, coupled with the declined value of bran, and late high rates ruling for hay, has caused the decreased demand, and consequent reduction in value. We quote prime hay at £21 to £23; second quality, £17 to £20; stained and inferior, £12 to £16; straw, £6 to £8; in good demand.

Flour and Grain.—At the mills, the unfavourable state of the weather has decreased the demand for the country, and in the absence of orders prices have somewhat declined. The millers are selling at—Fine town milled, £22 to £22 10s; Chilian, £21; barrel flour, £26 per ton; bran, 2s per bushel; wheat 8s 6d ditto. The flour market has been quite inanimate throughout the week, and although many holders evince firmness, prices have gradually declined. Good country brands, of Adelaide produce, have been parted with at £22 to £21. The best town brands from same port have, however, brought £22, to £22 10s in small lots for immediate use. Shipments from South Australia continue to be received, not in excessive quantities, but in a steady stream, which gives evidence of the non-exhaustion of stocks, and promise of still further supplies before the next harvest is in the market. Wheat is in less inquiry, and dull of sale, at 8s 6d to 9s. Barley quite nominal, at 8s to 8s 6d. Bran has declined both in demand and price, and is now almost nominal, at 1s 10d to 2s per bushel. Maize continues of steady sale at unchanged prices. Gram saleable, at £13 to £14 per ton. Oats, owing to heavy arrivals, have been much depressed; the last few days have, however, witnessed an improved inquiry, and sales have been more readily effected. Irish prime oats have brought 6s 9d, Scotch 6s to 6s 6d, Van Diemen's Land 8s to 8s 6d per bushel.

Live Stock.—Fat Cattle.—The market has been fairly supplied with this description of stock during the week, but the demand has been light, and prices still present a downward inclination. Prime quality bullocks may be quoted at £10 to £12; prime cows at £8 to £11; second quality bullocks at £7 to £9 10s; cows at from £6 to £7 10s. Inferior still unsaleable except at very low prices, and in very limited demand. Messrs. Dalmahoy, Campbell, and Co. report the sale of a mixed lot from Gipps Land, of inferior quality—bullocks at from £1 10s to £9 10s, and heifers from £4 5s to £8 10s per head. Fat calves were in supply quite equal to demand, but procured fair marketable rates, say from 40s to 90s each. Store cattle are not in great demand, inquiries being confined chiefly to small lots of good class. Messrs. Ryan and Hammond advise a sale of a mob of 500 head, equal sexes, and principally young, at £3 10s per head; and Messrs. Dalmahoy, Campbell, and Co. report having sold 730 head of equal sexes, all over two years old, at £3 10s per head. Working bullocks are not in much request. Four teams, in good condition, were offered by Messrs. Dougharty and Co., during the week and withdrawn without a bid having been made. Messrs. E. Row and Co. sold a team of six, in good condition, with dray, &c., for £90. Fat sheep have fully supplied the market, and several pens of really good sorts were offered. Some very prime were disposed of at 23s each, but for general quality there has been no variation on the rates of previous week. Good wethers may be quoted at from 20s to 22s 6d; second quality wethers, 17s to 20s; and ewes, from 14s to 17s 6d each. Lambs have been in fair supply, quite equal to the extent of requirements, and prices have ruled from 10s to 16s each, according to quality. Store sheep are much inquired for but very few offering, and good descriptions would find ready purchasers. Messrs. Dalmahoy, Campbell, and Co. sold 6000 first-class wethers, in full fleece, at 18s 6d each, and 7600 lambs, from four to six months old, at 7s 6d each, to be delivered on the Murray.

Retail Markets.—Butchers' Meat: Beef, 5d to 9d per lb.; mutton, 5d to 7d ditto; veal, 8d to 10d ditto; pork, 10d to 1s ditto. Poultry: Turkeys, 15s to 20s each; geese, 20s to 25s per pair; ducks, 12s to 14s ditto; fowls, 10s to 12s per couple; rabbits, 6s to 9s per brace. Dairy Produce: Butter, fresh, 2s 3d to 2s 6d per lb.; eggs, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per dozen; milk, 1s per quart. Bread, the 4lb. loaf, 11d to 1s.

Horse Market.—This market has shown a slight improvement this week, and a fair amount of sales has transpired, notwithstanding the yards have been somewhat over supplied with unbroken light descriptions, not suited for the present state of the market. Heavy draught colts and good useful hacks have been much inquired for, and have sold readily at good figures. Messrs. E. Row and Co. have sold a lot from New England at from £20 to £42 10s; a second lot of thirty head at from £9 to £28 10s; a mob of thirty from Billibong, in one lot, at £18 per head; and a further lot of twenty from New England at an average of £13 17s 6d each. Messrs. Dougharty and Co. announce having sold thirty-five head from Mr. Ross Ramsay's stud. The young draught stock by "Horncastle" at prices ranging from £25 10s to £56, averaging £39 1s 6d; saddle colts and fillies at from £8 10s to £24 10s, averaging £16 5s; thirty head of surplus horses, from the Beechworth line of coaches, at prices from £7 to £32 10s, average £17 6s; a lot of stock horses from the Lachlan, at from £9 10s to £22, average £14 6s; also a lot of unbroken stock from Mr. Hann's, of Western Port, at from £10 to £24, average £15; and some good mares, suitable for breeding, as high as £46 each.

Wool, Tallow, and Hides.—Wool Market.—Owing to the very unfavorable state of the weather, many clips, the arrival of which was looked for, have not as yet reached town, indeed the unexpected cold and wet weather is expected to have retarded shearing operations, and disappointment has been caused to purchasers intending to ship for the early home sales of the ensuing year. A sale of about 500 bales was held by auction on the 29th instant, at Mr. R. Goldsbrough's stores, which was well attended. Some lots of superior scoured and fleece were offered, and readily disposed of at full prices. Scoured brought 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 3d.; fleece, 1s. 10½d. to 2s.; lambs, 2s. 0d.; slipe, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 7d.; greasy, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb. In tallow and hides no amount of business has been transacted; both articles are in fair demand, at steady prices.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

The monthly general meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at three o'clock. Messrs. Dibbs, Dean, Black, Alderson, Leigh, Peacock, Robey, and Gilfillan were unanimously elected members of the Chamber. The report of the select committee on the Harbour, Light, and Pilot Board was considered, and some alterations having been suggested, was referred back to the committee for further consideration. A select committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the Government respecting the unsatisfactory performance of the European and Australian Mail Company's contract. The meeting was then adjourned to Thursday next, when these matters will be reconsidered. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another part of our columns.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held, to-day, their weekly produce sale. A large quantity of the new clip has arrived, but there was less disposition to purchase all descriptions of wool, and several lots were consequently withdrawn. The following are the prices at which sales were effected to-day:—Fleece, 1s. 10½d. to 2s. 2d.; handwashed, 1s. 6d.; scoured, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 4d; grease, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4½d.; mixed and locks, 9¾d. to 1s. 0¼d.

Sheepskins.—The market is not quite so firm; about 3890 were sold at 9¼d. to 1s. 0¼d. per lb.

Tallow.—The market is quiet, and the quantity offered to-day was very small. Beef, £47 10s. to £49 10s.; mutton, £49 to £54; station, £45 to £54.

Hides are without any alteration in price. Upwards of 700 were sold to-day, from 11s. 3d. to 24s. 3d. each. A lot of Horns brought 39s. 6d. to 40s. 3d.

Messrs. Mort and Co. also sold to-day, at their Sale Yards, at Collingwood, a flock of 1076 ewes, at 10s. 6d. to 12s. 10d. each.

By the London we have Melbourne papers to the 2nd instant. The quantities of gold dust brought down by escort amounted to 45,887 ounces. The *Argus* says:—

The money market has been tight during the last ten days. The banks have, as if by mutual arrangement, thrown out bills rather freely, and grave complaints have been made. If this be carried out as a system and with great caution, the result will be generally beneficial rather than otherwise. The enormous value of the stocks paid for and still held by the colonists has been permitted to mount up too rapidly. If the banks confine their operations to checking this kind of speculation on the chances of a rising market, they will do well. The bulk of the goods had far better be left in first hands, for in that case the shipper would be the party by whom the process of waiting for the rise would be undergone, and to whom a lesson of caution might do good. There have been rumours floating about that all the banks have determined on giving interest on deposits, and on raising the rates of discounts. These rumours appear to have had some foundation, but whether a substantial one or not remains to be seen. The aggregate of the weekly averages, published in "Wednesday's *Argus*, shows that a very great and increasing demand for discounts must have existed during the third quarter of the year, and under the circumstance of its continuance it is not impossible that the movement referred to may be made. The banks now charge 7 per cent. for discounting bills having under 95 days' currency, and 8 per cent. minimum for those having over 95 days to run. For renewals and for overdrawn accounts, 10 per cent. is charged. Drafts are issued on England at 1¼ per cent. premium at 60 days' sight; for amounts under £50 at 2 per cent. premium at 30 days' sight. Bills against gold are purchased at 1 per cent. premium. Freight on gold, by direct steamers or sailing-vessels, 3½d. per ounce, deliverable in London; insurance 1¼ per cent. By the overland route, ¾ per cent.—that is, 7d. per ounce, as nearly as possible; insurance 1¼ to 1⅜ per cent.

The injudicious publication of a vague rumour of a coming insolvency has done considerable damage to trade this week. The affairs of more than one firm, whose stability there is not the shadow of a foundation for questioning, have been brought under discussion. No failure has occurred of sufficient importance to warrant or call for special mention, nor are there any talked of as impending to which we can point attention.

In the stock and share market we have no movement to record. Colonial Bank of Australasia shares have changed hands at £5 ex dividend, and Victoria Insurance shares at £30 for cash.

The shipments of specie have amounted to £10,000 in sovereigns. The port of destination is not stated.

From the same journal we extract the following report of the Melbourne markets:—

The market for imported goods of most descriptions has, during the past week, exhibited an almost unprecedented degree of inactivity. The severe and unreasonably heavy rains have interrupted the ordinary transit of goods to the interior, and prevented the sale of those descriptions of imports usually inquired for at the approach of the summer season.

The influx of population continues steady—public works employing a large amount of labour are constantly opening. The general reports from the diggings are favourable, as evinced by the escort returns, and as all these features tend to give hopes of increased consumption, we see no reason to apprehend further decline in prices of imported goods generally during the coming summer months.

The heavy amounts of tonnage taken up for troop and store conveyance to India is looked upon as likely to exercise considerable influence in checking the continuance of excessive shippings from the United Kingdom, and holders are disposed to firmness at present prices.

Liquors.—In draught ales of preferred brands a steady trade is doing, though without change in value. Bass' No. 3 Burton is somewhat scarce, and other ales are being selected, not so much depending on brands as on actual condition, and at proportionate value. The condition in which ales have arrived this season has been uniformly good. Draught porter is nearly unsaleable; the backwardness of the season prevents local bottlers entering the market, and the consumption for draught is very trifling. Bottled beer of best brands continue in steady demand, without change in prices, Byass's equal portions of ale and porter being readily saleable at 11s 6d to 11s 9d. Spirits have continued dull of sale. Holders of genuine best brands however, evince no disposition to sell to any extent at anything under quoted rates. United Vineyards Proprietors' has been sold to-day at 15s 6d to arrive. Martell's we quote at 16s 9d to 17s, and other brands in proportion. Other spirits are dull of sale, and prices perfectly nominal. A sale of old tom, colourless, of best brand, is reported at 5s per gallon, and case of best description has been disposed of at 16s. per dozen. Rum, whisky, and geneva are almost without inquiry. Wines continue in light inquiry, without any amendment in prices. Ports are very dull. A sale of direct sherries from Cadiz, per Equator, was made by auction during the week:—Cosens' double diamond brought £50; treble diamond, £56 to £57; double grape, £51 to £52; "particular," £61 to £66 per butt. A little more inquiry has been made for summer wines, but no sales of any amount are reported.

Provisions have undergone no alteration to remark on, and even prime sorts of hams, bacon, and cheese are in but light enquiry, at slightly declining rates. Butter, except of good quality, is not quotable—a parcel of really prime, to land, has been sold at 1s. per lb., but arrivals generally have been of so inferior a description as to be of but little more value than old stock of last year's importations. Dried fish in good condition is of fair sale at about quoted prices, but unless in first-rate order is almost valueless.

Candles continue in little enquiry, and wholly unimproved in value.

Oilmen's Stores have been generally very dull of sale during the past week; a few picked assortments, as jams, bottled fruits, &c., are saleable in small parcels, but there is no general demand.

Dried Fruits.—Raisins, both table and pudding sorts, in sound condition, continue saleable and in fair request. Currants are less inquired for, and prices a trifle easier; as, however, the demand for these articles is usually brisk as Christmas approaches, no present alteration in value is probable.

Groceries.—Teas are firm at quoted rates; holders evince no anxiety to sell, and there is no prospect of any present reduction in prices of good serviceable sorts of either black or green.

Coffees are quiet but firm, without appearance of alteration in value.

Sugars continue fully to support prices. Shipments, as may be expected at this period of the year, continue to arrive. The late advices from Sydney anticipated a decline in that market, but the heavy demand which will now set in for the country bids fair to maintain prices here. The only public sale of this article during the week has been the sugars ex Sea Nympth, from Manila, consisting of about 2520 bags, which sold readily at full rates; middling to bright yellows bringing £52 10s to £54 per ton, and low to good brown £47 to £50.

Metals are wholly unimproved in value, and, with the exception of galvanised and corrugated iron, &c., suited for building purposes, very dull of sale.

Building Materials and Timber are in steady demand, and most descriptions saleable at fair market rates.

Soft goods are very dull of sale, the long protracted rainy season has much interfered with the sales of spring goods, and buyers are consequently chary of purchasing.

We have Adelaide papers to the 26th instant. From the *Register* we take the following digest of the revenue and expenditure of South Australia for the quarter ended the 30th of September:

Upon the quarter there is a net decrease of revenue amounting to £1938; and on the year, a net increase amounting to £32,863. The quarter's Customs show a decrease of £7208; the quarter's land sales, on the contrary, show an increase of £6419. The Customs for the whole year give £158,202, against £138,889, being an increase of £19,313. The land sales have yielded for the year £231,439, against £227,933, being an increase on the year just ended of £3506. Harbour dues show an increase of £217 on the year; licenses, £1290; and postage, £1356.

The expenditure shows a total increase of £40,535 upon the quarter, and of £69,969 upon the year. Salaries for the year, including allowances and gratuities, amount to £118,280, against £117,490 of the year preceding. These sums are exclusive of pensions and retiring allowances, which for 1856 were £1034, and for 1857, £1550. For public works and improvements, £160,350 was spent in the year ending 30th September, 1856, and £224,444 in the year just made up, showing an increase of £64,094 in the present year. The interest on loans for public works, and amount set aside for redemption of loans, amounted in the former of the two years under consideration to £19,500, in the latter year to £32,597.

The receipts on account of loans for the year just made up amount to £315,850; the expenditure under loan account for the same period amounts to £285,299. There was, therefore, on the 30th of September last, a balance of loan account amounting to £30,550. The balance of the general revenue (exclusive of loan account) on the 30th September was £152,070, of which £112,759 was cash balance in the Treasurer's hands, and £39,652 in the hands of the Emigration Commissioners. The general balance on the 30th of September, 1856, was £245,985.

The *Register* makes the following remarks respecting the state of trade in Adelaide:—

Breadstuffs, Grain, &c.—Our Melbourne advices are to the 14th instant, at which period flour still continued unchanged in value in the neighbouring colonies at the then quotations. The arrival of the Harlequin with Mauritius dates to the 2nd September, reporting flour there at only £20, with weekly arrivals of wheat from Calcutta, has since had a depressing effect on the market, and two or three small holders having sold at reduced prices, caused a temporary unsteadiness. The few holders left of flour nevertheless still refuse selling under from £6 to £8 per ton above the now forced low rates, as they rely upon the Indian mail, expected by the Havilah, bringing some weeks' later and more favourable intelligence from Calcutta than we are now possessed of. It is extremely difficult to quote prices of flour at this time, as it has been disposed of in some instances at 20s to 30s per ton below the price the miller of the same brand is demanding. The nearest possible millers' quotations are £18 to £19 for country, and £19 to £20 for town brands. Since last report our stocks of flour have been very considerably reduced by export of upwards of 1200 tons, and this quantity would have been augmented, but for the absence of several of our usual regular coasters at the present time, causing a little scarcity of shipping, the freights now paid to sailing vessels being 30s per ton. The weather during the week has been all that could be desired for the grain and root crops, which are now in a forward condition, and give promise of abundance.

Wheat.—The fall in the flour has brought with it a fall in wheat, farmers being obliged to submit to lower rates; 7s. 9d. to 8s. being the highest figures paid, whilst an attempt is made to lower rates further. Farmers are continuing to sell their new crops at 6s, taking advances of 1s. to 2s. per bushel. Bran—Several fluctuations of an unimportant character have taken place, ending, however, in its price being eased to 1s 10d and 2s. Better advices are looked for from Melbourne by the steamer. Pollard is without any improvement. Oats and barley—The former continues scarce, but indents have been dispatched to Melbourne for some parcels. The market continues glutted with the latter, and buyers are hanging back anticipating a further decline. Pressed hay is now scarce and sought after, and farmers are beginning to press more. Cornsacks—Damaged fetched 17s at an average at auction. Sound are still worth 20s 6d.

General Merchandise.—Copper.—The Burra Company, on Tuesday last, dropped their price to £101, notwithstanding the recent intelligence of the firmness in price at home. Sugars: By the arrival of the schooner Harlequin we have a small portion of the new Mauritius crop which is for sale to-morrow. This will test the market. Teas: The demand is merely for the passing requirement. A cargo from China has arrived in Sydney, which may possibly be the forerunner of several others shortly. Rice still continues in demand at full prices. Timber: Market firm and supplied. Oilmen's stores: Buyers, not expecting for the present any further recession in prices, have come more freely into the market, and at old prices would operate largely, but importers are holding with more or less firmness for an advance. Boots and Shoes: Stocks have seldom been so full, and prices are unquestionably in favour of the buyers. Wines: Common light wines for harvest and other purposes are wanted. Ironmongery: The trade is pretty well supplied, with the exception of patent nails. Potatoes are again running short, but parcels are expected from the neighbouring colony. Spirits: Notwithstanding the slight rise again at home, spirits continue depressed, and there is no moving any large parcels at or near quotations just now.

Candles, coals, confectionary, fruit, salt, soap, and tobacco move off quietly at current prices. All other articles are much the same as last week.

From the Cape of Good Hope, we have advices, via Melbourne, to the 22nd of August. The *Mercantile Advertiser*, of the 17th, gives the following market quotations, amongst which it will be noticed that Australian flour and wheat are particularised:—

Tea, caper, 30s to 32s per 10 catty; congou, 30s to 32s per 60 catty; coffee, Rio, 72s to 75s per 100 lbs.; sugar, Mauritius, 40s to 46s ditto; ditto, crushed, 73s 4d ditto; ditto, loaf, 7d per lb.; sugar candy, 7d ditto; rice, Moonghy, 22s 6d per bag; rice, white, Patna, 26s ditto; sago, 26s to 27s 6d per 100 lbs.; dates, 24s to 26s ditto; China preserves, 30s to 32s per case; currants, 1s to 1s 3d per lb.; ginger, 40s per 100 lbs.; pearl barley, 33s to 36s per 100 lbs; split peas, 30s to 32s per 100 lbs; French brandy, best brand, 14s 6d to 18s 6d per gallon; ditto, common, 8s 6d to 11s per gallon; gin, in cases, 30s to 32s per 4 gallons; ditto, in cask, 8s 6d per gallon; port and sherry wines, 24s to 36s per dozen; ale and porter, in hogsheads, £5 10s to £6 per hogshead; ditto, bottled, 8s to 10s per dozen; Allsopp's, 10s 6d to 11s; English hops, 10d per lb; American ditto, 6d per lb; tobacco, leaf, 90s to 105s per 100 lbs; Cavendish, 1s 9d to 1s 10d per lb; Chinsurah cigars, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per box 250.

Grain, &c.—Australian flour, 24s per muid; American flour, 45s to 46s per barrel; Australian wheat, 37s per muid.

A small lot of interior produce was sold on the Graham's Town market last week, and realised extraordinary prices,—the ivory being small and the ostrich feathers not first-rate. 120 lbs. ivory, at 6s 10d per lb.; 30 lbs. white feathers, at 257s per lb.; 8 lbs. coloured ditto, at 102s per lb.; 8 lbs. black ditto, at 40s per lb. The karosses varied in price from 12s to 58s.

The *Mercantile Advertiser* of August 22nd publishes the annexed summary of the last quarterly return of the exports and imports of the colony, which exhibits a highly satisfactory account of its prosperity:—

The exports for the quarter in 1857, are £514,213; those for the corresponding quarter of 1856, £277,953. This increase is proportionate over the several items of wool, wine, copper ore, skins, hides, &c.

The total value of articles imported during the quarter ending 30th June last is £615,614, compared with £419,978 imported in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Of the £615,614 imported in the past quarter, £601,542 shows the value of the goods entered for consumption.

The number of vessels that entered inwards during last quarter was 226, and their tonnage 61,846; for the corresponding quarter of 1856 the number of entries was 214, and the tonnage 48,428.

The return showing the amount of trade and customs revenue at the several ports respectively does full credit to Port Elizabeth, which has now, for the first time, surpassed Cape Town in the value of its imports, and the amount of customs revenue realized. Its imports exceed those of Cape Town by £47,000; and the Customs revenue collected there by £100. The following is the tabular statement:—

Ports.	Value of imports (exclusive of specie).		Value of exports, the produce of this colony.
Cape Town	£273,584	......	£96,826
Port Beaufort	520	......	Nil.
Mossel Bay	3,160	......	Nil.
Simon's Town	16,978	......	1,663
Port Elizabeth	321,372	......	415,724
Total	£615,614	......	£514,213

Extent and Permanence of Gold-fields.—The question of the extent and durability of the gold mines of the colony is one of such interest, that the Commissioners feel bound to offer some remarks upon it, more particularly as the Government and the public have received the most opposite opinions on the subject, some authorities stating that they would be matters of history in a few years, and others that it only needed more machinery, "and to go deep enough," to develop unlimited quantities of gold for any length of time. The evidence of Professor M'Coy before the select committee of the House, on gold, to the effect that auriferous drifts must obviously, from their nature, be quickly worked out in any one spot, and that experience in every country proved that the yield of gold decreased with the depth after a certain small limit, when mining in the solid matrix was attempted, was objected to on the ground that Australia was so anomalous that geological induction probably did not apply. The Commissioners have taken great pains to investigate these points on the gold-fields, and the result has been the most complete confirmation of the evidence alluded to. Many of the old alluvial gold-fields in full prosperity when that evidence was given are now comparatively deserted, and there can be no longer any difference of opinion relative to that class of gold deposits. With regard to the evidence touching the yield of gold from deep mining into the quartz reefs, concerning which there was the greatest scepticism, the same result has followed the local enquiries of the Commissioners; and out of a large body of evidence most completely proving the accuracy of the views expressed to the committee, the following few facts are selected as being within the personal knowledge of two of her Majesty's wardens, Messrs. Panton and Dowling, viz.:—Maiden Gully Reef had the gold on the surface and in large quantities at first sinking, but entirely failed on reaching a depth of thirty-five (35) feet. Job's Gully Reef, also had gold on the surface, and it increased to a depth of about thirty (30) feet, beyond which it gradually decreased, and entirely ran out at a depth of one hundred and ten (110) feet. Pleasant Creek Reef, very rich in gold near the surface, forty-five (45) ounces of gold having been obtained from one hundred (100) pounds of quartz at a depth of ten (10) feet; but as the sinking increased the gold decreased. "Jones's Creek Reef," rich on surface and to a depth of twenty-five (25) feet, after which it gradually became poor. "Peep of Day Reef," in Robinson Crusoe's Gully, was very rich from surface to fifty (50) feet, after which the yield was so small that it was abandoned at about seventy feet. "Specimen Hill Reef," at the head of Long Gully, paid from twenty to thirty (20 to 30) ounces to the ton near surface, but little is found at a depth of seventy (70) feet. "Butcher's Gully Reef," richest from surface to twenty to thirty (20 to 30) feet, but the gold entirely ran out at seventy or eighty (70 or 80) feet. "Hustler's Reef," in Iron Bark Gully, exceedingly rich at surface, lessened at greater depth, and beyond sixty (60) feet the yield of gold was small. "Ballustead Reef," very rich for about sixty (60) feet, after which the yield gradually decreased, and although followed for upwards of two hundred (200) feet, little or no gold has been found at that depth. "Crawford's claim," at the head of Peg Leg Gully, exceedingly rich on the surface, and for a depth of about ten (10) feet, beyond which no gold was found. These examples might be greatly multiplied, but enough have probably been given to vindicate scientific inductions; and while the Commissioners would caution capitalists against the erection of such great permanent mining buildings on a gold quartz reef, as would be judicious on a copper lode for instance, they would yet congratulate the country on the fact that although in any one spot the gold deposits will soon be worked out in a vertical direction, the horizontal extension of these beds and veins are immensely greater than people are yet aware of.—*Victoria Mining Commissioners.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. RICHARD THOMAS NEALE are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The procession will move from his brother's residence, Mr. John T. Neale, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, at the above hour precisely. CHARLES KINSELA, undertaker, Sussex-street South.

ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO have been appointed Sole Agents in the colonies for Berger's Great Exhibition Prize Medal Rice Starch.

CANTERBURY.—Wholesale and Retail Butcher.—T. A. DAVIS, begs to inform the inhabitants of Canterbury and its vicinity that he has commenced in the above line, and trusts, by prompt attention, to receive a share of their patronage. N.B.—Carts will wait on the distant customers regularly.

FURNITURE carefully REMOVED by spring vans, 5s. per hour, or by contract. D. BUIST and SON.

JAMES SIMMONS and CO., Auctioneers and General Commission Agents, 39, King-street, opposite Hill and Sons'.

J. MONTI, Watchmaker and Jeweller, removed from 394 to 333, George-street, opposite the Fruit Market.

J. C. GLUE, General Labour Agent, 47, Pitt-street North. Established January, 1856.

MR. J. F. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, has removed to Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842), 183, George-street North, near EMPIRE Office.

S. HICKING, Peg Bootmaker, No. 101, George-street. Pegged and sewed boots neatly repaired.

VACCINATION Daily, from 10 to 1. C. W. PENNY, Chemist, 44, Parramatta-street, established 1840.

VACCINATION DAILY, at J. C. HORNER'S Apothecaries' Hall, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have REMOVED to Hunter-street, next Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. J. and C. KEELE.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. HEBBLEWHITE has removed from 100, York-street, to Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

Sir,—As you at all times extract from the Border Post,—the editor of which paper never loses an opportunity of unjustly attacking me for the faults of other mail contractors, I beg that you will not refuse a space in your valuable journal for the annexed reply to his unwarranted remarks.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. SHEAHAN.

Jugiong, November 2nd, 1857.

THE MAILS.
(To the Editor of the Border Post.)
(For favour of the Goulburn Chronicle.)

Sir,—I was not aware that the editor of any paper possessed the privilege of villifying the character of an individual, or of making assertions, malicious and unjust, and calculated, too, to injure seriously the prospects of any man—until my attention was called to the unwarrantable liberty which you took with my name in your leading article of the 17th of October.

The contracts for the mails of 1857 and 1858, are quite independent of each other, and although connected with the mail of 1857, I was not contractor, although repeatedly proclaimed so by you. I have the honour of being contractor for the present mail, and, so far as lies in my power, I will do my best to satisfy those who have entrusted me with that responsibility, and the public for whom the service is intended.

I cannot give mails I do not receive, and before you abuse me about them, you should know how far you have occasion. From your unjust remarks, the public are led to believe I am the cause of every mail irregularity, and all your vengeance is wreaked on me every time you are disappointed at not receiving your expected letters, &c. I receive the Sydney mails in Yass, and it is but fair you should await the arrival of some reliable authority to ascertain the cause of non-arrivals of mails before you send such inflammatory matter from your Press. Yet premature anticipations seem to suit your views better, as it is quite apparent you derive infinite gratification in what you circulate about me. However, I am maligned at present, the Government and Postmaster General are well aware that I have given as much, if not more satisfaction in connection with the mail service, as any man could do. I refer to the years 1851 and 1852, the general drought of the former, and disastrous floods of the latter—two greater trials could not occur to test the zeal of any one engaged in the like service. Your mention of my public-house as being my principal object of interest in contracting for the mail, and of making the mail subservient to the custom of the bar, is a slander so gross that even my worst friends cry shame at such unjust, if not libellous assertions. Every tenderer had the option of putting what figure he pleased in his tender; consequently, as I knew nothing respecting the tenders of others, I stood on equal terms with them, and mine being accepted was merely the result of a chance which all had alike. So far as my gains as publican accrue from the mail, my support of you (or indeed any one else) who chooses publicly to villify me, would soon be at an end, as the profits would not afford me the exquisite luxury of perusing the effusions of your luminous pen in the Border Post. 'Tis a pity the writer of its leading article of 17th October, is not either the director or regulator of his Excellency, as his assurance is so modest as to doubt the "assurance" of her Majesty's representative, and his generosity so supremely beyond his justice in aspersing the Ministry for doing what was ever usually done—i. e., accepting the lowest tender for any public expenditure.

Your boast of subjecting none to suffer from personal allusions is not upheld in your remarks on me, but I presume you made me the exception to the rule. Now for the benefit of all who read your paper, as well as for your own, and that when you are seized with the cacoethes scribendi, and the mail the devoted object of your scratch, I append a little catechism which may make you more temperate in your expressions, and save you the trouble and annoyances of contradicting yourself, viz.:—

Have the mails from Sydney duly arrived at Yass?

At what time was the Albury mail despatched from Yass?

Are the creeks and rivers between Gundagai fordable?

Is the punt at Gundagai worked?

Has any unforseen misfortune occurred with which any reasonable or temperate man could make allowance for or sympathise?

When these queries are satisfactorily replied to, and I am still found faulty or wanting in my duty, you are to be commended for castigating me as severely as you please (by post or pillar) providing no libel is introduced in your correction.

Hoping to see this in your next issue, I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant.

L. P. SHEAHAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Look in KIDMAN'S window, and you will see sugar at fivepence halfpenny per lb., as good as sold for sixpence in any other shop in town; best bread, fourpence per loaf, made from pure American flour. C. KIDMAN, South Head Road.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, and family recipes, are prepared in the true English style from carefully selected medicines, with the least possible delay, and at moderate charges. C. W. PENNY, family and dispensing chemist, 44, Parramatta-street. Established, 1840.

MONEY, in large amounts, to LEND, at 7 per cent. R. FORBES, Esq., 15, King-street.

MONEY.—Any amount LENT on Farms and City Property. ROBERT FORBES, 15 King street.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES, to pay 6 per cent., principal payable in London or Sydney in 1860. W. BARTON, George-street.

TO BE LENT, on good security, sums of from £100 to £2000. Apply to Mr. J. DEBENHAM, civil engineer, land surveyor, and estate agent, 28, Hunter-street.

MR. FLETCHER, Dentist, begs to intimate that he has returned from the country, and may be found as usual, at his residence, 9, Wynyard-terrace, every day from 11 till 4.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, mounted in various frames, Sun Dials, Compasses, &c. MOSS, 38, Hunter-st.

PARRAMATTA DISTRICTS.—Vaccination MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at Dr. STORER'S, Elder House, near Williams' Hotel.

BARRISTERS' WIGS, &c.—J. PEARSON, respectfully announces that he has just received a beautiful assortment of barristers' wigs, gentlemen's dress wigs, ladies' head dresses, plaits, frizettes, and every other description of ornamental hair. Also, bathing caps, sponge bags, hair dye, tortoiseshell, fancy back combs, pomades, oils and creams for the hair, Indian rubber dressing combs, children's circle combs, Mechi's Russia leather dressing cases, hair and clothes brushes of best quality, Rowland's macassar, kalydor, lavender, and superior essences, balm of Columbia, tricopherous or dandriffe eradicator.

WORMS.—The most extraordinary medicine of the day is Watson's newly-discovered Worm Powders, one shilling each. In ordering the above, please state the age; they can be forwarded by post. JOHN WATSON, sole preparer, 440, Brickfield-hill.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES and TRANSFERS.—Mr. DELOHERY reminds parties wishing licenses for new houses, that applications must be lodged by the 10th of this month. For transfers, by the 23rd, at the latest. Proper forms prepared by Mr. DELOHERY, 167, Pitt-street, five doors north of Park-street.

RE-OPENED, the Australian Family Grocery and Ironmongery Stores, Paddington.—F. BRADLY begs respectfully to introduce himself to the inhabitants of Paddington and Waverley as the proprietor of the above establishment. F. B. having carefully selected a first-class stock with the intention to keep it well replenished, doubts not that he will be able to give satisfaction to the most fastidious—likewise pledging himself to pay particular attention in the execution of orders, with a guarantee of civility and gratitude for public patronage. F. B. further adds, that having had considerable experience in the above business, he flatters himself that he knows the requirements of a respectable community, and will use his utmost endeavour to cater for their wants and merit their support. Agent for letting houses, land, &c. Sales by auction effected, and any commissions carefully executed. F. BRADLY, auctioneer and commission agent, Australian Stores, Paddington.

EDWARD HENRY HERRING begs to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in Sydney as a COMMISSION AGENT, and trusts, from his long residence in the colony, his extensive acquaintance, his thorough knowledge of stock, wool, tallow, and hides, and his practical acquaintance with all the wants of parties resident in the interior, such as the quality of stores, the class of labour required, &c., &c., &c., that he will give satisfaction to all who will do him the favour of employing him.

TERMS:—

Commission on sales wool	1	per cent.
Ditto on sales of tallow	2½	ditto
Ditto on skins and hides	2½	ditto
Ditto on purchases of stores	2½	ditto
Ditto on sales of lands	2½	ditto
Ditto on money advanced	2½	ditto
Ditto on sales of stock	2½	ditto
Ditto on purchase of shares	1	ditto
Ditto on hiring men, each	£1 1s.	

E. H. Herring pledges himself to use his utmost exertions to obtain the highest prices for all goods entrusted to him for disposal, and to select the best and cheapest goods for stores, superintending the package and shipment.

If required, ample references will be given.

Address—EDWARD HENRY HERRING, 74, Phillip-street, and Box 211, Post Office, Sydney.

BUTTER! DOWN AGAIN.—"We have to report" a reduction in the price of this article. Best fresh Wollongong butter, 1s. 3d. per lb. Best salt ditto, 1s. per lb. WILLIAM ALLEN and CO., Sydney Tea Mart, George-street.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the Herald containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

HANKS and COMPANY'S PRICES CURRENT for GROCERIES, SATURDAY, October 31st.—

SUGARS.

Hanks and Company remark with pleasure a decline in this article:—

Good brown sugar, 5d. per lb.
Good yellow ditto, 5½d. ditto
Fine bright yellow ditto, 6d. ditto
Superior quality ditto, 6½d. ditto
Fine crystals ditto, 7d. ditto.

TEAS.

Hanks and Company have to report this article stationary, with no immediate tendency to change:—

Black tea, strong, full pekoe flavour, 2s. per lb.

Souchong ditto, of very superior quality, and unsurpassed in New South Wales, 2s. 6d. per lb.

Hanks and Company's superlative Australian mixture, comprising the choicest varieties of black and green teas—a treat for the true connoisseur, 2s. 6d. per lb.

COFFEES.

Hanks and Company's concentrated Turkey coffee stands unrivalled, its surpassing excellence universally acknowledged, the most exhilarating and delicious beverage sold in New South Wales; the best guarantee for which is its very extensive and rapidly increasing sale, sold at 1s. 4d. per lb.

Hanks and Company's Costa Rica coffee, strong and rich mellow flavour; we invite comparison with any sold in Sydney at the price, viz., 1s. per lb.

A very liberal allowance made to the trade, hotel, and country storekeepers. Orders to any extent executed on the shortest possible notice, having mills, roasters, and machinery capable of turning out 20 tons per week.

BUTTER.

Hanks and Company are selling good Dutch butter at 1s. per lb.

Hanks and Company are selling best Wollongong butter at 1s. 3d. per lb.

BACON.

Hanks and Company are selling fine Cumberland bacon at 8d. per lb.

Hanks and Company are selling finest Wiltshire and superior breakfast bacon, at 1s. per lb.

CHEESE.

Hanks and Company have on hand a fine parcel of Dutch, North Wilts, and Cheshire cheese, not to be surpassed.

HANKS and COMPANY'S Australian Tea Mart, 319, George-street, directly opposite the Markets.

FISH, FISH, FISH.—On SALE, by the undersigned at No. 39, King-street, opposite Hill and Sons'.

30 cases preserved fish, from the celebrated house of Allardyce, of Aberdeen, consisting of
Salmon, 1 and 2 lb tins, 16s and 30s. per dozen
Turbot, 1 and 2 lb. tins, 16s. and 30s. ditto
Skate, 1 and 2 lb. tins, 14s. and 26s ditto
Findon haddock, 1 and 2 lb. tins, 16s. and 30s. ditto
Lobster, 1-lb. tins, 14s. per dozen
Herrings, in tins, 2s. 4d. per tin.

The above are assorted in cases of 100 lbs. each, and will be sold by the case at 13s. per dozen lbs.

JAMES SIMMONS and CO.

Notice.—No business will be carried on at this establishment on Saturdays.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY WITH INDIGESTION.—Copy of a letter from Miss Isabella Bowse, of King Edward's-street, Grimsby, dated July 27th, 1854. "To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—With gratitude I am enabled to testify to the wonderful virtues your pills possess, having myself derived considerable benefit from using them. For twelve months I was a severe sufferer with general debility, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all the attendant evils of a generally deranged sytem. I had repeated advice and all sorts of medicines; but did not derive any benefit from the same. At last I was recommended to try your pills, and after using them a short time I was perfectly cured, and now enjoy the best of health. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully, ISABELLA BOWSE. N.B.—The truth of this statement can be attested by George Croft, druggist, Grimsby.

DISEASED LIVER OF NINE YEARS' STANDING CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Henry Gamp, Esq., of Pooma, East India, dated 9th March, 1855.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—My wife was for several years a severe sufferer from diseases of the liver and digestive organs. Our medical attendant assured me that he could not do anything to relieve her sufferings, and it was not possible for her to survive many months. This announcement caused me the greatest alarm, and having heard of the efficacy of your pills in similar cases, I determined upon giving them a fair trial. I did so, and after she had continued them for a few weeks, she was perfectly cured—to the astonishment of all her friends, and to my unfeigned own delight and surprise. I shall be happy to recommend your articles on all occasions to my friends.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
[E. I. (Signed) HENRY GAMP.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility, Stone, and	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic-Doloreux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever
Indigestion	cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishments of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maidenlane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

And sold wholesale by the Agent

JOHN BIRRELL, 47, King-street, Sydney.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS having opened a new Room, which is set apart for the sale of Ladies' and Children's Underclothing of every description, desire to call the attention of their customers to the most complete assortment ever shown in the colony. The department is under the management of a lady thoroughly acquainted with its wants; therefore, purchasers can depend on getting every article without the trouble and annoyance of going from shop to shop at an unnecessary loss of time. King-street.

SPRING FASHIONS.—A new supply of fashionable Bonnet-shapes, wholesale and retail, at W. READING'S, Berlin House, 254, George-street.

HATS, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, and General Millinery, in the newest style, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

BABY LINEN, just opened, in good variety, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Underclothing, Juvenile Frocks, Pelisses and Tunics, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

BERLIN WOOL, Canvas, Patterns, Traced Embroidery, and everything connected with the fancy needlework department, supplied on the most reasonable terms, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

GLASS SHADES, Wax Flowers, Fruit, and Ornamental Leatherworks, at Berlin House, 254, George-st.

SILKS, Silks, Silks, Silks, Desperately Cheap! On MONDAY next, an immense quantity of Elegant Silks will be cleared out desperately cheap. G. C. TUTING, Pitt-street.

SILKS, Silks, Silks, checks and stripes, desperately cheap, will be sold off on MONDAY next. G. C. TUTING, Pitt-street.

SILKS, Silks, Silks. The cheapest lot in Sydney, will be offered on MONDAY next. G. C. TUTING, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, American Hydraulic Rams. T. GRIFFITHS, 415, George-street, corner of Bathurst street.

FOR SALE, a substantial built Weatherboard Cottage, situate at Redfern; it contains two rooms, one 16 x 14, one 12 x 14, both plastered, and built of best colonial hardwood; ground, 25 x 93 feet, all firmly fenced with iron bark palings, and a well of excellent water. For terms apply to WILLIAM WILSON, 42, Dale-street, Chippendale.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Bottled ale and porter
Lowndes' old tom (new label)
Cyder, in 1-dozen cases
Hill and Jones' biscuits
Candles (superior, full weight)
Oilmen's stores
Ling fish, in 1 and 2 cwt. tin-lined cases
Bottled fruits
Saddlery (ladies' and gentlemen's)
Manchester goods
Slops, in every variety
Plain and fancy doeskins
Women's underclothing
Men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes
Hosiery and haberdashery
Eau de Cologne
Soda ash, &c., &c., &c.

J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., 66, King-street West.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
800 bushels prime Adelaide wheat
Fine flour, best Adelaide
Bran, sweet and fresh
Pollard, ditto
Hay, from Hobart Town and Hunter
Maize
Tobacco, colonial, first quality
Bacon, ditto
Damaged wheat and maize.

T. G. SAWKINS, Flour and Grain Agent, Market Wharf.

DOGCARTS.—For SALE Two Exhibition Dogcarts, with lever balance lancewood shafts, three springs, lamps, apron, &c.

These dogcarts have been imported by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., and were made to the order of Mr. P. N. Russell, by one of the first makers in England. On view at the warehouse of Mr. J. A. Parfitt, coach builder, York-street.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

N.B.—Two sets of harness for sale.

400 HORSES.—For SALE, about four hundred head of Horses, on Rocky Creek Station, district of Gwydir, principally got by imported horses. For particulars apply to E. H. HERRING, Box 211, Post Office.

FOR SALE, at the Long Acre Coach Factory, Six new Cab Phaetons and Sociables, with pole, bars, and shafts; one George the Fourth's Phaeton, by Andrews, of Southampton; Dogcarts, on improved principles, for town and bush purposes; very handsome Tilbury and other Gigs; Newport-Pagnel Carts; one Brougham; a lot of silver-mounted Harness, 2 sets of Gig Harness.

FOR SALE, the Lease, Goodwill, Stock-in-trade, Fixtures, &c., of one of the best paying Pastry-cooking establishments in Sydney. None but capitalists will be treated with. Apply by letter, with name and address, to A. B., Post Office. N.B.—The house is well suited for any other business.

A THREE-STALL STABLE, with Loft, to LET, foot of Market-street. Apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A Vacancy, 10, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen, Furnished Apartments for Families, with or without Board, 6, Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Families and Gentlemen. 37, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Two respectable Men in a private family; terms, 21s. 76, Riley-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE wanted, in a central situation, by two Gentlemen. Address, stating terms, &c., F. H., Herald Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, or Board and Residence, at Mrs. LODGE'S, Adolphus-street, Crook's Ferry, Balmain.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—55, Elizabeth-street North.

HOUSES to LET, 5 rooms, 12s.; 3 rooms, 9s. Mr THOMAS, grocer, Bay-street, Glebe.

NEWTOWN.—Several Shops and Dwellings, in good business situations, to LET or for SALE. Also, suburban villa residences. Apply to GEORGE LANGHORNE, House Agent, Newtown, near Toll Bar.

ST. KILDA HOUSE.—Vacant, next Wednesday, a Private Sitting-room and Bedrooms. Woolloomooloo-street.

SITTING and THREE BED ROOMS, with Board, for Single Gentlemen, with a private family; also coach-house and stables, and large yard. Terms moderate. Apply at 273, Kent-street South, one door from Druitt-street.

TO LET, a 9-roomed House, with balcony and verandah back and front; back entrance, coach-house, water, and every convenience. 41, Bathurst-street West. Apply next door; or to C. ADRAIN, King-street.

TO LET, a House in Prince-street. Apply at No. 102.

TO LET, No. 3, Papeeti-terrace, Forbes-street North, Six rooms, water laid on; rent 30s. per week. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

TO LET, a commodious House, No. 163, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Enquire on the premises.

TO LET, the Newington Slip, situated on the Parramatta River, laid down on an improved plan, and capable of taking up vessels of 100 tons. Terms, liberal, with many advantages. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

TO LET, at Newington, Parramatta Road, Two very good Grass Paddocks, one 75 and the other 100 acres, cleared, fenced in with substantial fence, with the use of a good drafting yard and small paddock; an abundant supply of water, and only eleven miles from Sydney. Apply Newington; or E. J. B., Albion Wharf, Sydney.

TO LET, at Newington, near Duck River, Six Cottages, two rooms each; rent moderate. Apply Newington.

TO LET, at Newington, on the Parramatta Road, 15 one-acre Allotments, for the term of 7 years, at £5 each per annum. Apply at Newington.

TO LET, a House and Shop in Clarence-st. Apply A. J. LEVY, Solomon's Temple, Clarence-street. Rent, moderate.

TO LET, for a term of years, if required, a Yard 36 x 22, in Lime-street, opposite the Corporation Wharf, suitable for an iron store, work shop, or heavy goods. Apply to Mrs. MATTHEWMAN, at the cottage, on the premises.

TO LET, an excellent Family House, containing eight lofty rooms, overlooking Port Jackson, &c.; water-closet up-stairs, servants' offices in basement, and water laid on. The key to view to be had at Mrs. DIXON'S, No. 4, same buildings; or all particulars of the proprietor, Mr. MYLES, 21, Botany-street, Chippendale. To a permanent and good tenant terms will be much reduced. Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

TO LET, a neat Furnished House, containing four rooms and kitchen, in Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo. To a respectable and permanent tenant rent very moderate. Enquire No. 23, Victoria-street.

TO LET, House and Shop in Park-street. Apply to Mr. ROSSITER, or to J. BLUCK, Surry Hills.

TO LET, two Houses, Crown-street, 18s. Apply to G. F. BAKER, removed to Commercial Chambers, opposite Exchange.

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.—To LET, at Cook's River, a Cottage, containing four rooms, a large bakehouse, a good yard, and a three-stalled stable. For particulars, apply to the proprietor, MICHAEL GANNON, Cook's River. 4th November, 1857.

TO LET, a New Public-House, good situation; rent low. For further particulars apply to J. REDGATE, Ann-street, Surry Hills. Also, a New House, four rooms, pleasantly situated, plenty of water. Apply as above.

TO BE LET, and may be entered immediately, in a populous neighbourhood, situate at the corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn streets, a good and roomy premises, adapted for any extensive business, comprising a large store or shop, with cellarage, parlour, spacious upper rooms, kitchen, stabling, yard, well enclosed, water, and every convenience for a family: secure back entrance to the whole. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. PLOMER, at his residence adjoining. Terms, moderate.

TO LET, Nos. 2 and 3, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street, Church-hill, containing six rooms each, with good yard; water laid on. To a respectable tenant will be let for a term at a moderate rent. Newly painted. Apply to RAPHAEL, George-street.

TO BE LET, or SOLD, two first-class Cottages, Point Piper Road, just finished by Mr. Hilly. Each cottage contains nine rooms, kitchen, and other necessary buildings. Apply to Mr. J. CAREW, 158, George-street North.

TO LET, a Large and extensive Business Premises situated in the best part of Pitt-street, near Market-street. Apply to Mr. T. MAHER, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a House in Pitt-street, containing shop, with plate-glass front, large cellar, and eight rooms; water laid on; and thoroughly drained. Apply to S. HEBBLEWHITE, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

TO LET, Montezuma Cottage, Upper Paddington, close to the mansion of T. Bowden, Esq., containing five rooms, well of water. The house is dry and replete with every comfort. Apply to JOSEPH R. WALLIS.

TO LET, a Shop, in York-street, next to Our Lyceum Theatre. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

TO LET, those central and first-rate Business Premises, situated 133, George-street, opposite the London Chartered Bank, adapted for any business requiring considerable room; there is good access to the stores. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, on the Parramatta Road, and a few minutes walk from the Sydney University—That newly-built stone house in the garden of Mr. J. B. JONES; it contains every convenience for a family residence. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, the extensive Stores, with Dwelling-house attached, situated Lower George-street, lately occupied by the undersigned. MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay.

TO LET, in Clarence-street, a Cottage, with immediate possession. Apply Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-st.

TO LET, Houses in Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street; also the Store in the occupation of Messrs. Beames and Keele. Apply JOSEPH SIMMONS, Jun., Britannia Hotel, Pitt-street.

TO LET, four Cottages within two minutes' walk of the Newtown Railway Station. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

WHOLESALE Store, Office, and Cellar, to LET, at 5, Bridge-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	...	...	One shilling.
Four ditto	...	...	Two shillings.
Six ditto	...	...	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	...	...	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

Subscription—£4 per annum in advance.

⁎ All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

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